

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COPYRIGHT ACT 1875

Vol. XLVI.

Winnipeg, Canada, May 10, 1911

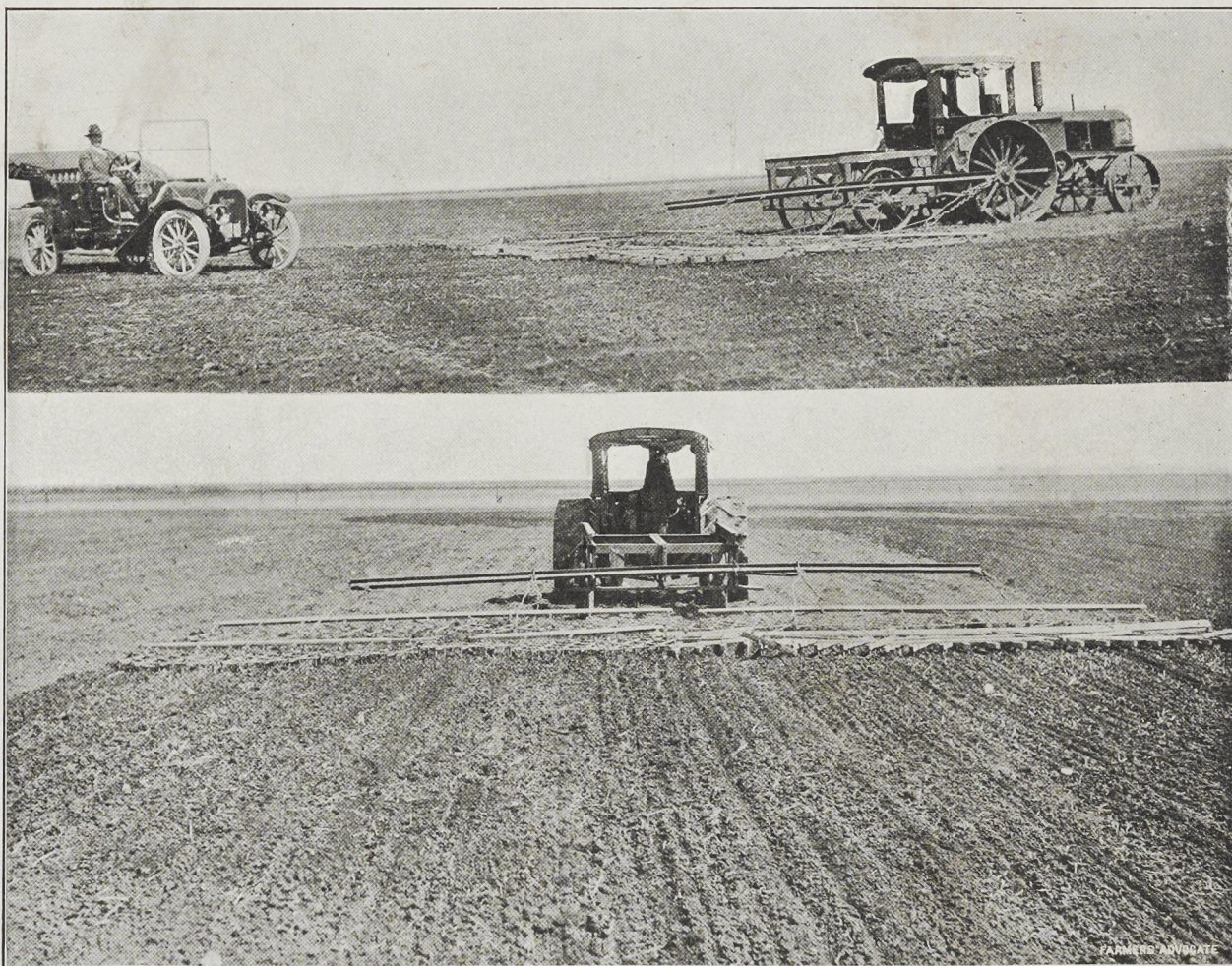
P. B. Smith B.
No. 972

REVOLUTIONIZING THE GREATEST INDUSTRY IN THE WORLD—

FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

YES, FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA IS A GREAT INDUSTRY, AND IS MADE EASY BY
THE USE OF **AMERICAN-ABELL** THRESHING AND PLOWING MACHINERY

::
No Farm is Complete Without an Automobile
::



::
We Handle Warren Detroit 30---a Real Good Auto
::

The above cut shows one of our **AMERICAN-ABELL UNIVERSAL FARM MOTORS** double harrowing 100 acres per day on the Kenilneaky Farm near Headingly

YOU SHOULD SEE THE **AMERICAN-ABELL** BEFORE YOU BUY

OUR CREED — "WE BELIEVE HONEST GOODS CAN BE SOLD TO HONEST PEOPLE BY HONEST METHODS"

AMERICAN-ABELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO. LTD.

SASKATOON

EDMONTON

WINNIPEG

REGINA

CALGARY

TORONTO

WE REPRESENT:

WESTERN SELLING HEADQUARTERS

THE ADVANCE THRESHER CO. Battle Creek, Mich.

THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO., Hopkins P. O., Minn.

YOUR BARN SHOULD
HAVE A

BT HAY UNLOADING OUTFIT IN IT

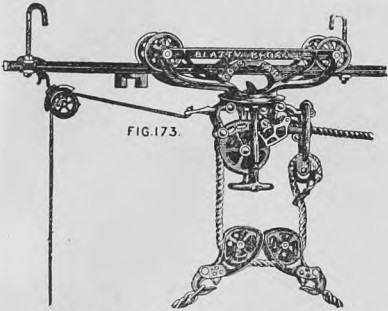


FIG. 173.

1st—Because it will enable you to unload in from three to five minutes the largest load. No other investment of the same amount of money will save as much time or hard work.

2nd—Because the BT is the best line of hay tools built. We build Steel, Wood, Rod and Cable Track outfits and Forks and Slings of every description. It will pay you to find out their merits before you buy.

WRITE TO-DAY. OUR CATALOGUE IS FREE
BEATTY BROS. - **BRANDON, MAN.**
Head Office and Factory, FERGUS, ONT.
We also build Litter Carriers, Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

SASKATOON

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

EXHIBITION

\$25,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS

PRIZE LIST NOW READY

Send for one to

DAVID DOUGLAS, Sec.-Mgr.

Room 3, Masonic Temple, Saskatoon

Hyslop \$25 Wheels



When you purchase a Hyslop Bicycle you know for a fact that it is the very best your money can possibly buy. It could not be anything else and bear the Hyslop name. Your assurance is 21 years of absolute reliability, and a responsibility behind it that eliminates every possible risk. Hyslop bicycles are intended to give the greatest amount of all-round efficiency at a popular price, and are built on lines of absolute thoroughness. Send at once for Illustrated Folder, and see the surprising value we have to offer before investing in a wheel of any sort.

Hyslop Brothers

LIMITED

Shuter and
Victoria Sts. **Toronto**

Cream Cream Cream

We want your cream and are prepared to pay you the highest market price for it. We pay express charges. We will loan you cans. Payment made twice monthly.

GIVE US A TRIAL

THE CARSON HYGIENIC DAIRY COMPANY

Winnipeg

Limited

When Answering Ads Kindly Mention This Paper

Wit and Humor

A Kansas senator was in Philadelphia at shad time, and his political friends invited him to a monstrous dinner down the Delaware. The senator had a beautiful time. But he refused to admit that Pennsylvania, as a state, was superior to his loved Kansas, or that the products of the East could surpass those of the West. When the planked shad was served the senator eyed it in admiration. "That's a beautiful fish," he said. "H'm," murmured the Philadelphia politician, who was his principal host, "I guess you don't have fish like that in Kansas, do you?" The senator shook his head. "No," he admitted. "No, we don't have fish like that in Kansas. We don't need 'em. The Lord knows where to send brain food."

* * *

A St Paul heiress had been besieged by fortune-hunters. One night, awakening to find a masked man in her bedroom who covered her with a pistol, she heard a stern voice say: "I do not want your life, but your money, lady." The heiress sighed wearily. "Oh, go away," she answered. "You are just like the rest of them."

* * *

They were discussing compromise at the club.

"Compromise is a good thing," said one speaker. "Take the case of a young builder. He got married about a year ago, and after the marriage he and his wife had an interminable dispute as to whether they should buy two motorcycles or a five horse-power runabout suitable to their means. He said the other day:

"My wife and I wrangled for months and months, but, thank goodness, we've compromised at last."

"What have you compromised on," I asked.

"A baby carriage," he answered, with a proud, glad smile."

* * *

Enraged over something the local newspaper had printed about him, a subscriber burst into the editor's office in search of the responsible reporter.

"Who are you?" he demanded, glaring at the editor, who was also the main stockholder.

"I'm the newspaper," was the calm reply.

"And who are you?" he next inquired, turning his respectful gaze on the chocolate-colored office-devil clearing out the waste-basket.

"Me?" rejoined the dorky, grinning from ear to ear. "Ah guess ah's de cul'ud supplement."

* * *

A sea captain and his mate went ashore on getting into port and made for the nearest restaurant.

They ordered soup. When it arrived the captain examined the curious-looking fluid and shouted: "Here, waiter, what d'ye call this?"

"Soup sir," said the waiter.

"Soup!" said the captain, turning to the mate; "blame me Bill, if you and me ain't been sailing on soup all our lives and never knowed it!"—Every Woman's Magazine.

* * *

A certain young couple, who were married some months ago, have never had a cloud to mar their happiness until very recently.

One morning the young wife came to breakfast in an extremely sullen and unhappy mood. To all her husband's inquiries she returned short and snappish answers. To make matters worse, she was in no better frame of mind when he came home that evening for dinner. All of which mystified the young husband, entirely ignorant of anything he might have done to offend his spouse.

Finally, late in the evening, in reply to his repeated insistent demands to know what the matter was, the wife burst into tears, and replied:

"Henry, if ever I dream again that you have kissed another woman I'll never speak to you as long as I live!"

LIGHTNING

Hear the Voice of Wisdom

OVER 2000 fire insurance companies urge people to protect their buildings from lightning by the Dodd System of Lightning Control. They grant lower rates of insurance to induce people to secure this protection.

It is to their interest to do so. Their statistics prove to them that three out of four of their country fire losses are caused by lightning.

Benjamin Franklin, Originator of Lightning Control



West Dodd Who Perfected Lightning Control

The same statistics show them that of all the tens of thousands of insured buildings that are protected by the Dodd System, they have never had one dollar's loss to pay.

Make this a personal matter now. You have insurance on your home. Get protection on that home and for your family. Get both insurance and protection for the cost of insurance alone. The reduced cost of insurance shortly pays for the lightning protection. Don't trifle with fate. The investment is wise. It adds but little to the cost of your buildings. The Dodd System is a real system—the one universally endorsed. It is in charge of trained, schooled men only. Every building a separate problem, solved according to conditions. Guaranteed. Money Back or Damage Made Good. Our fine Lightning Book, 7x10 inch pages, with vivid lightning scenes and the whole lightning subject, FREE. Where shall we mail your copy? Address

DODD & STRUTHERS

453 6th Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is sole head of a family or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside of his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

4 FAST TRAINS DAILY 4

TO
NEW YORK

AND
EASTERN CANADA
VIA



Double Track Route

Modern equipment; unexcelled road-bed and dining car service; polite and attentive employees.

CORONATION SAILINGS

Rates, reservations and full information from

W. J. QUINLAN,

GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPT.
Phone Main 7098, 260 Portage Ave
WINNIPEG, MAN.

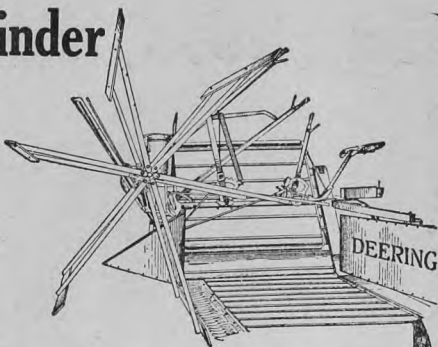
The Deering Binder Works Equally Well in Long or Short Grain

The Deering binder saves short grain because the cutter bar allows short grain to pass from the knife to the platform canvas without accumulating between them.

The wide range of reel adjustment—high, low, forward, or backward—also insures your getting all the grain, whether it is short, tall, standing, down, or tangled.

The third packer reaches up close to the elevator and pulls down the grain to the other two packers. It prevents grain clogging the top of the elevator. The Deering breastplate is shaped to prevent the needle from pulling straws on to the bill-hook and choking at this point.

When the grain is long and tangled, it requires more power to discharge the sheaves after the knot has been tied. The Deering third discharge arm is very effective in throwing out the bound



sheaves, and, in addition, it assists in separating the tangled grain of the bound sheaves from the unbound grain on the binder deck.

The binder shifter lever is directly in front of the driver, and convenient to operate.

There are many other features of Deering binders which you ought to know about. Deering haying machines and tools are well worth your attention. See the Deering agent and he will tell you the facts. If you prefer, write direct to the nearest branch house for catalogue.

WESTERN CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES—
International Harvester Company of America
at Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.;
Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.; Weyburn, Sask.;
Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

Chicago U.S.A.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.



Buy Direct from my Factory—Save the Big Profits

Usually paid to the middlemen—the jobbers—the salesmen—the agents and dealers. I charge you only for the actual cost of the material and labor that goes into my Separators with just one very small profit added.

The Wonderful Galloway BATH-IN-OIL

CREAM SEPARATOR

\$27⁵⁰

—And your money back if not satisfied in 30 Days

Absolutely the lightest running, closest skimming and best built machine ever devised. Automatically oils itself. No oil holes to clog up or bother with. All gears run in bath of oil and all working parts enclosed in dust-proof case. This feature alone is worth \$25.00 on any cream separator. The low tank and high crank make work easy and save backache. The Swing Supply Tank is another great feature found only in the Galloway, and will prove a great convenience. Galloway Cream Separators are made in all sizes, ranging from 200 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. capacity, and are sold with the positive guarantee of absolute satisfaction or your money back at the end of thirty days. Just think of it! A standard, high-grade Galloway Cream Separator for only \$27.50! At this price there isn't a farmer or dairyman anywhere who can afford to be without one.

Send for My Free Cream Separator Catalog

It tells all about how to make the most money from your cows—how to increase your profit \$15.00 annually from every cow you own, and many other things you will be glad to know about if you are interested in increasing your profits.

Remember, there is no duty on Cream Separators and there is no reason why you should pay more than our prices for a machine of any kind.

Write me this very day and let me send you my free Catalog and other printed matter that will surely interest you.

The William Galloway Co.

1273 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA



Gophers Are Expensive Boarders 1,000 Cost You \$100.00 on 40 Acres—Save The Money—Kill 'Em Quick!



There are about 1,000 gophers in every 40-acre field and every one of the pests costs you at least 10 cents—besides breeding from 20 to 30 more each season. So gophers are mighty expensive boarders.

But you can get rid of them—every one of them—by using my Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison—the simplest, surest, quickest and most economical poison for the purpose on the market. I've proved its value to thousands of farmers. I want to prove it to you.

You ought to kill every gopher in your fields and save the money they now cost you. With all the fine plowing and harrowing and cultivating you do, you can't reap 100 per cent crops, if gophers feed upon the seed and tender shoots of grain.

Get a box of my Kill-Em-Quick from your dealer at once. Simply soak the grain over night—drain water off and mix with Kill-Em-Quick which adheres to the grain so it comes into immediate contact with the stomach tissues of gophers, causing death instantly. Its peculiar odor attracts gophers. They can't resist it—and they eat it in preference to the tender shoots or the seed, and the poison is so strong that the merest atom kills a gopher.

Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

is better than strychnine. Let me show you why. An ounce of strychnine, which usually sells for \$1.00, will kill only 874 gophers, according to tests, even if they eat it. Strychnine is so very bitter that most gophers don't eat enough of it to kill them. But 75 cents' worth of Kill-Em-Quick will kill 2,000 gophers.

It kills them instantly because first, my poison is full strength on every grain—second, its odor and taste are attractive to gophers—third, the smallest atom of it, when taken into the stomach, is enough to kill a gopher.

I absolutely guarantee Kill-Em-Quick to be all I claim it is, or you get every cent of your money back. Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison complies with and is guaranteed under the Food and

Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906. Serial No. 29689 That is a guarantee against misrepresentation. Back of this is the personal guarantee of our Company on every box of Kill-Em-Quick. If, after using Kill-Em-Quick according to directions, you are dissatisfied in any way, address a letter to me personally, enclosing the outside label and stating how and when used, the amount paid for and from whom purchased, and I will immediately refund the amount paid.

I would like to send you some interesting facts that prove beyond doubt the superiority of my Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison. I have printed several little folders that it will pay you well to read. Just fill out the coupon or write me a postal note, when you lay down this paper. Write me this time sure. I'm here to help you save money.

MICKELSON KILL-EM-QUICK COMPANY,

Dept. B Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



Anton Mickelson, President,
Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Company,
Dept. B Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Dear Sir: Please send me the folders mentioned in your half page advertisement in the Dakota Farmer.

Name

Address

Immigration Methods

From all quarters of the globe immigrants are flocking to Canada. In England there is a scheme on foot to transfer families from certain towns to new towns in the Canadian West bearing the same names. A recent issue of *The Standard* (London) has the following:

"The scheme of Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P. for Wednesbury, by which townships in Canada will assist emigrants arriving in those places to bring out their families is making remarkable progress. A separate project for the transmission of emigrants from Wednesbury to a new Wednesbury in Canada is also developing.

"Both schemes are radically different from the customary emigration methods hitherto adopted. With regard to the former scheme, when Mr. Griffiths was in the Dominion last year business men of Winnipeg discussed with him the question of further emigration to Canada from the home country. It was pointed out that it was in the interests of each town and of the Dominion that as many persons of British nationality as was possible should be attracted to Canada to prevent the English race being swamped by the foreigners who are daily pouring into the country. At that time Mr. Griffiths suggested that to accomplish this end the townships in which English emigrants were settling should arrange for the transport of the families left behind, and thus give the settlers a larger stake in the country. At the instigation of prominent men a league was formed in Winnipeg, known as the Imperial Home Reunion Association. New arrivals in Winnipeg are invited to approach this body, and if, upon inquiry, it is found that they are in good employment, one of the steamship companies receives an order to take out to them their families, the association meeting the expenses. The sum so expended has to be repaid by the workers by easy instalments.

"Already over sixty workmen in Winnipeg alone have been thus assisted, and their families, representing more than 300 persons, are now reunited. Others are on the way. Up to the present there has not been a single defaulter, and the committee report that the instalments have been paid with unfailing regularity. It is apparent that Winnipeg will derive great benefit from this reunion of families. It not only adds to the population of the city many desirable

citizens and gives the men immigrants a permanent stake in the country, but also renders them happier and more contented citizens.

"Meanwhile much has been done by the Wednesbury Imperial League towards assisting emigrants to a new Wednesbury in Canada. The Wednesbury parliamentary borough, in which the league works, comprises three towns: Tipton, Wednesbury and Darlaston. Arrangements have now been made to locate the new Tipton in Vancouver Island, near to a group of coal mines, as the original Tipton is in the centre of the coal-mining district of Staffordshire. Within a few months many families will be leaving for the new Tipton.

"The idea as to the Canadian Wednesbury is to make it an agricultural town adjoining a rising industrial centre. Many offers of sites have been made, but the location has not yet been definitely decided upon. Already many families destined for the new Wednesbury have left for Canada, and many of these are now gaining the experience in farm work necessary to those whose labor hitherto has been of an industrial nature. Though they will not be compelled to go, yet sufficient inducements are to be provided practically to ensure their concentration at the new Wednesbury. The town will—save for the congestion and unemployment—in every way resemble the old. The residents will recognize many old faces, the club and social life will be the same, while many workers will be engaged in similar trades to those they worked at in Staffordshire, and the new Wednesbury will prove a home from home.

"As to Darlaston, the main industry of the old town is that of nut and bolt making, so that there will exist in the new town industries almost identical. Interest in the work of the Wednesbury Imperial League—which is not a charitable society, but a body formed to give advice and guidance—is being taken by a number of other towns in the country, one of which is Newport (Mon.). It is also gratifying to note that individual members of parliament are also taking steps in the same direction, so that at an early date, not only from Wednesbury, but from other towns in England there will proceed to towns in Canada, bearing similar names to the old ones, many families who are unable to find sufficient means of support in this country."



Banner For Agricultural College

This illustration shows the handsome banner of St. George and the Dragon, presented to Manitoba Agricultural College recently by His Excellency Earl Grey, the Governor-General of Canada. It is five feet by three feet. The figures of St. George and the Dragon are richly embroidered in different colored silks and gold on a ground of crimson silk brocade, the whole being bordered by a deep band of cut velvet. On the reverse side is shown the cross of St. George in cream and crimson.

Horse

Handling the Stallion

Only one reply came in response to the topic announced for this week. No doubt most of the men interested in stallion handling are too busy to sit down and write. Those with whom we have discussed the question are unanimous in the opinion that lack of exercise and neglect during the months of the year when the stallion is not called into service are responsible for a large percentage of disappointments over mares not being in foal. Not a few overwork their stallions by allowing them to serve twice as many mares in a day as they should serve, and others make the serious mistake of accepting any mare that comes along. Every man who keeps a stallion should have the best interests of the horse industry at heart. This being the case he will keep only a good stallion. He should therefore exercise care in the acceptance of mares.

Our cash award of \$3.00 goes to Mr. McEwen for the following hints:

Pointers on Feed and Service

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I note your question: "Given a mature draft stallion, how would you manage, feed and handle him during the season, to ensure of him foaling the maximum number of mares he was bred to and at the same time ensure and maintain his future vigor and fecundity?" I take it for granted that he has been prepared for the season by proper feed and grooming, and plenty of exercise.

In regard to management I think that one most important factor is the number of mares served. Two every day would be enough for the good of the horse. However, when a horse is on a route there will often be more than two at a place and it may be necessary to serve them or lose time by waiting. But I would not breed more than four in one day and always give him at least two hours between mares.

Exercise is a most important factor. If on a route, he will get plenty. An average of four

Work of United Farmers of Alberta

Of all the farmers' organizations in Canada, past and present, none have been, or are, more enthusiastic than the United Farmers of Alberta. A careful consideration of problems of vital interest to the farmers of the province, and the happy choice of able officers who place the welfare of the farmer above political faith, have had much to do with making this great provincial organization what it is. Much has been accomplished and much also is in hand.

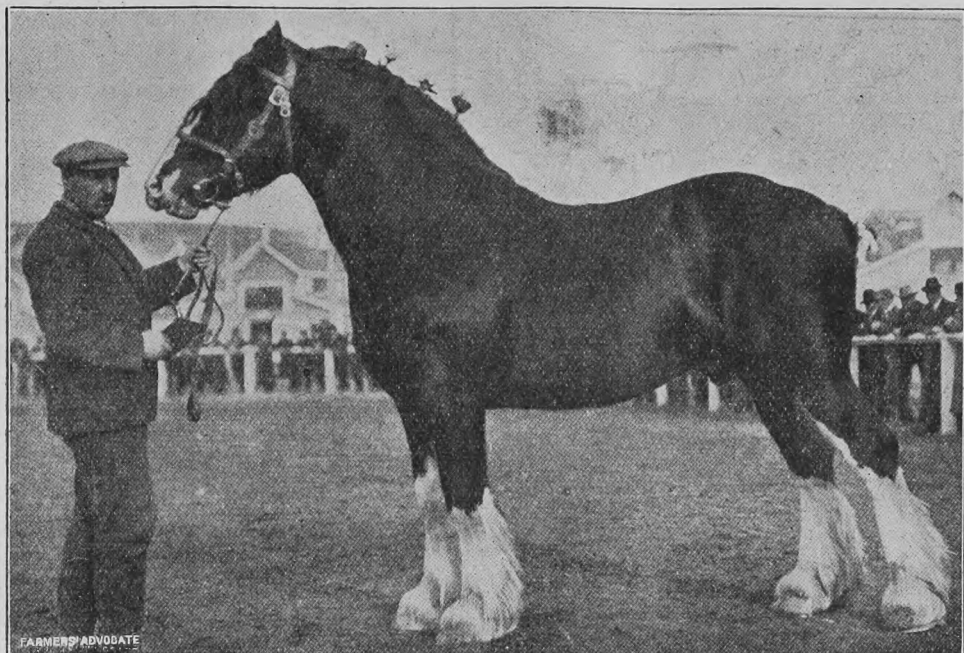
While a representative of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE was in Alberta recently looking after the interests of its readers, E. J. Fream, provincial secretary of the United Farmers, gave some interesting particulars regarding the feeling among members of the local unions, and also of the work that is being done. Naturally, the reciprocity agreement now before the legislators at Washington and Ottawa came up. Out of 250 local unions that have reported on the question only one was out-and-out opposed to the agreement as now under discussion. Another union did not care to express an opinion, but the secretary assured Mr. Fream that the majority favored the pact. All the other unions were in favor of the agreement, and most of them by unanimous vote. At a recent district convention in Stettler, with 150 delegates, representing a stretch of country about 45 miles by 65 miles, a strong resolution was passed demanding the immediate consummation of the proposed agreement. The general opinion was that it was a stepping-stone to more, and that half a loaf is better than none. One speaker suggested that they should eat the half loaf before it was taken

from them. When the vote was called, one delegate, formerly a strong protectionist, stood on a chair to show that the agreement was satisfactory to him under present conditions.

The location of the central office in Calgary has proven to be a great help to Mr. Fream in facilitating the work and in assisting members of the organization. During the past few weeks he has been called upon to give advice on seed grain, weeds, prices, etc., etc. Organization work has gone on apace. An average of one new union a day has been added since the annual convention in January. The total now stands at over 280.

Practical work has been undertaken in the form of an "Estray Animals Bureau." Any member of the organization who has lost an animal or has one on his farm that does not belong to him sends a description of the beast. A monthly bulletin, sent to all local unions, contains the particulars.

Interesting developments are promised in connection with freight rates charged by railway companies throughout the West. The directors of the United Farmers of Alberta, in conjunction with the Vancouver Board of Trade, will present the case before the Railway Commission. The demand is for equality of rates and no discrimination of freight charges in the West as compared with the East. The claim made is that the railways take density of traffic as the basis of charge. Instances are cited where the discrimination runs from 100 to 800 per cent. The commissioners will be asked to make rates west of the Great Lakes the same as they are in Ontario.



Windridge Boy, the Champion Shire Stallion at Calgary—Owned by W. W. Hunter

or five miles between stands will not hurt him. If he stands at one place for the season he should be walked at least two miles every day, preferably just before meal times. It will brighten him up and give him an appetite. He should have plenty of good water, good hay and from four to six quarts of clean oats three times a day with a quart of bran mixed in if he is inclined to eat too fast. He also should have on Saturday night a bran mash with a tablespoon of salt, a teaspoon of saltpetre and a handful of flax. A little salt or flax will do no harm during the week, and in the latter part of the season a little green grass will do him good. Do not let him get enough to scour him. I always water before feeding and not again till an hour after he has finished his feed.

Brush and rub him down well twice a day. If he comes in at night wet with sweat or mud wash him with warm water immediately and he will dry off sooner.

Handle your horse gently but firmly. Punish, if necessary, but do not abuse him. Never tease or allow him to be teased under any consideration. Use him right and gain his confidence.

Do not breed a mare if she is not in good season and never if she is unclean or suspected of having disease. Young mares bred for the first time should be examined to make sure they are ready for service. Mares that return to the horse, especially old mares or mares known to be poor breeders, should be examined by inserting the arm after washing with soap and water. The neck of the womb may be twisted to one side or tightly closed, in which case gentle manipulation with one or two fingers will relax and put everything in shape and the mare will be ready to breed in half an hour. After being bred she is better to remain quiet for some time. She should be watched and tried in three weeks and each week following. After going six weeks she may be expected to be in foal, but I have known them to lose a foal and come in season again nine weeks after service on account of being teased too much when trying.

Finally, when the season is over do not keep your horse tied in a stall the rest of the year.

Sask.

ALLAN McEWEN.

Mare Fails to Conceive

Registered mare, seven years old, raised a foal in 1908 and again in 1909 to the same horse. I bred her to another horse in 1909 and 1910, and also twice this spring, and she is not yet in foal. She always came in season regularly until this spring. She has now been in season for about a month without going off. She got in foal the first service both seasons she was bred to the first horse. Would she be likely to get in foal to another horse, or, is the trouble all with the mare? She has been idle all winter, stabled at night and out in the day time; fed about three-

quarters of a gallon of oats night and morning, oat straw and a little hay occasionally. She seems to be thriving well, and is in good condition. What is the trouble with her?—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The continued "oestrus" (heat), lasting a month, would indicate that there is disease of the ovaries. While this lasts, she will not conceive. We advise you to turn her on grass for the summer; then breed her in the fall. The grass would bring about a complete change of her system, and probably remove any existing inflammatory condition of the ovaries. This method is better than trying her with different horses, as it tends to excite the ovaries and increase the congestion, or inflammation.

The Horse Market

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association held in Calgary in April the president, Geo. Lane, spoke of observations made in regard to the market for good horses, or high-class horses. He spoke as follows:

"We are all aware that the business of the breeding of horses has been affected during recent years by the different forms of motor power that have been substituted in considerable measure for the horse. After the introduction of the automobile and the progress of its development to the stage of utility, a feeling began to grow up that the motor was destined to eventually replace the horse. That feeling I am satisfied had a marked influence on breeding. Breeding fell off in a large degree, but it is my observation that this same decline in breeding has not worked out as a detriment to the horse market; at least the market for good horses and the breeding of

that class of horse, but on the contrary, has been a distinct benefit, both to the market and consequently to the man engaged in the breeding of good horses.

"My observation has been that it has had a tendency to do away with the breeding of the inferior horse which was the predominating character of horse flesh. I think I may say all over this continent, say 20 years ago, to the distinct benefit of the general quality of horses at the present time. And this very great improvement in the quality of the horses that are bred and diminution in the number available to the market has had the effect of advancing prices until, as I view it, the breeding of horses today is a more profitable one than it has ever been.

EFFECT OF THE MOTORS

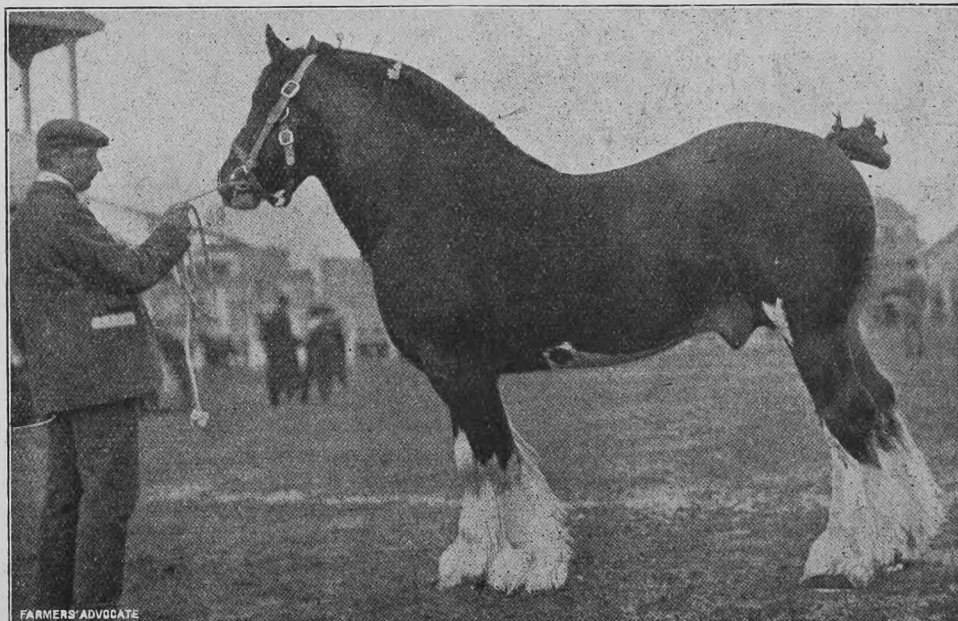
"As to the replacement of the horse by motor power, which I think there is probably no doubt was a matter that was really seriously considered very widely a few years ago, I want to submit some observations I made during my trip to the east during the latter part of last year. I made it my business to investigate somewhat closely into the matter of the replacement of the horse by motor power, and I found it to be a fact that while there is no doubt that while the lighter horse which was formerly bred for driving has been to a very large extent replaced by the automobile, the use of the heavy horse for draft purposes has not been materially affected, or that if it has, that it is for the better.

"In New York, for instance, I made inquiry of some of the largest mercantile establishments in that city, and in Philadelphia and Chicago the same. In New York I was told by the manager of one of the largest concerns having a heavy trans-city traffic business, that he had sold 1,200 horses and replaced them by motor trucks, and that the company's books showed that its freight was handled by the horses, not only more efficiently, but that the cost was from 18 to 32 cents a ton less by horse haulage than by motor.

"In Philadelphia the same sort of information was given me, and likewise in Chicago. In Chicago the Armour people told me they had taken a large number of motor trucks on trial with a view to replacing their horses with them, but after a thorough trial they had become convinced that they had handled their business more efficiently and economically with horses than by the trucks, and they returned the motors.

GOOD DEMAND FOR GOOD HORSES

"As to the lighter breeds, or drivers, which I said were being replaced to a considerable extent by automobiles, I want to qualify that statement by saying that that statement is, as I found it, only true with regard to the poorer classes of horses. The well bred, high-class horse I found is in as great demand as ever, and the market for that class of horse is as good as it has ever been, and, in fact, better, because the scarcity of the poorer or inferior animals which might



Wm. Moodie's Crown and Feather, Second in a Strong Class of Clydesdales at Calgary Spring Show.

find sale has had the effect of putting a better price on the high-class animal.

"Then there is another phase of the question I want to discuss. That is the replacing of the horse on the farm by the steam plow, and while it is never a safe business to make prophecies, still I am going to venture one, and that is that the demand for the good horse for the farm is not going to be affected by the coming of the steam plow.

MOTOR POWER VS. HORSES

"Like with regard to the motor car, I have investigated very carefully the subject of the steam plow, and I am prepared to say that the cost of plowing by the use of the steam plow is from 20 to 25 per cent. greater than with horses. Now, I am quite well aware that our steam plow men will come back at me for this statement, but I am prepared to have them. If they do, I will submit some figures which I am satisfied will amply demonstrate the accuracy of my claim.

"On the whole, my observations, made after a great deal of careful investigation, are that the horse is not going to be crowded out by the motor in any particular line, but, that, as I said in the beginning, the introduction of the various forms of motor power have tended to benefit the horse business: first, by crowding out the inferior animal and encouraging the breeding of better horses, and, secondly, very greatly increasing the prices of horses in any market you may choose to enter.

"In conclusion, I say that if we go on always improving the stock we breed we shall not have anything to fear from the employment of other forms of motive power that come into competition with the horse. With regard to heavy draft horse, in particular, it is my firm conviction that you will see heavy draft horses bring just as good prices for the next 10 years as they are bringing now. I regard it a great mistake that so many farmers and breeders are selling their choice mares. This is bound to react later if it is not discontinued. To illustrate my contention, and as confirming my judgment on this point, I wish to point to the facts as relating to the state of Iowa, where I made inquiry into the subject. Iowa is in the very heart of the heavy horse market of the States, yet in Iowa today there are 3,000 registered draft stallions which are annually bred to approximately 700,000 mares. In that state the price of heavy draft horses is higher than it is right here in Alberta, which you know as well as I do, is the cheapest country in the world in which to raise horses. Now, gentlemen, you have the cheapest land and the best climate in the world for raising horses, are you going to throw away your golden opportunity?"

* * *

One of the foremost horse breeders in America, who constantly maintains upwards of one hundred head of various ages, writes this: "In my experience of twenty-five years in pasturing horses on alfalfa, results have convinced me that it produces more bone, muscle and blood in horses in less time than any other pasturage with which I am acquainted. But I believe it profitable in raising the best horses to use also a moderate grain ration, to stimulate rapid growth and early development."—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."

Stock

Special Train in Manitoba

Arrangements are being made for an elaborate demonstration and lecture train to cover the province of Manitoba during June of this year. The authorities of Manitoba Agricultural College and the Canadian Pacific Railway officials have got together and a train of seven coaches, carrying lecturers, live stock, dairy utensils, etc., etc., will visit over half a hundred points along the different lines of the C. P. R.

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



J. L. WALTERS

An Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association meeting without Jas. L. Walters present would be considered a failure. He is a combination cattle dealer and cattle breeder, and therefore knows a whole lot about livestock and also about present needs of and future outlook for the cattle raising industry of the Canadian West and particularly of Alberta.

Unlike most of the stockmen of the three prairie provinces, Mr. Walters began life in the far West and then wandered to the far East. He was born in British Columbia, and while he was quite young his parents took him to Ontario. In 1891 he returned to the West, going to Alberta and settling in Pleasant Valley on a farm some twenty miles southeast of Lacombe. He now has 960 acres and keeps about 100 head of purebred Shorthorns, as well as a few Poland China hogs. A ranch 25 miles south of Stettler furnishes run for his range stock.

When it comes to talking about the future of stock raising in this country Mr. Walters becomes an enthusiast of the enthusiastic. He preaches quality in all breeding stock and predicts a thick population of mixed farmers for Alberta, every farmer with choice herds and flocks and a sure and steady income. He advises every farmer to keep as many livestock as he can.

Offices of different kinds have been beholding to J. L. Walters for sound advice. He has been in the municipal council for some time and is a justice of the peace. The stockmen have had him as president of the Provincial Cattle Breeders' Association and at the annual meeting held last month he was re-elected. He also sold eight fine bulls at the sale, realizing an average of \$133.75. Affairs connected with livestock in the province are safe in his hands.

Age to Market Cattle

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In a recent issue of your paper I noticed some discussion on the feeding of young cattle, and also the best age to dispose of them. For the benefit of any who may be interested, I will give my method.

When the calves are born, I take them away from the cows, and shut them in the stable for about a week, feeding fresh milk. At the end of a week I change to separated milk, and also turn them out into a small pasture. Half of the pasture is of good upland grass, the other half being sown to oats, which the calves eat as they come up. In the winter, they have a yard to run in through the day and a clean, warm stable at night. They get all the water and hay they want night and morning, with green cut oat sheaves at noon. With this care they come out in good growing shape in the spring.

From the time the calves are born until they are a year old, which is about the middle of May, I count that, everything included, they have cost me \$9 each. Of course, large ones will cost more, but the small ones even up the average. When the grass gets a good start, I take them to a quarter-section a few miles from the home farm. This place is well fenced, and is used for pasture only. They have salt and water before them all the time.

About the first of September I sell about half the bunch to the shippers. Up to this time they cost me \$13 each. From the shippers I get an average price of about \$25. The rest of the bunch are kept and fed for Christmas beef. These sell to the local butchers for about \$30 each. One bunch I sell at the age of fifteen at a profit of \$12 each. The other bunch I sell at an age of eighteen, at a gain of \$11 each. In concluding I might say that I have found this plan to pay better than selling them sooner, or than keeping them longer.

Sask.

C. V. P.

Alfalfa as a Fodder

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

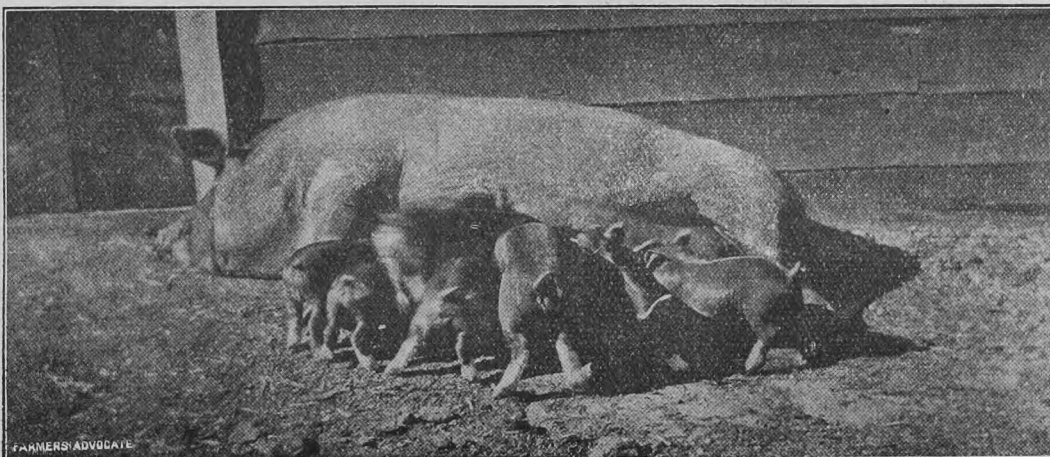
In December, 1909, I bought a seven-month Clyde filly. She was in extra good fettle. I fed her three quarts of oat chop twice a day and alfalfa hay, which had got wet many times in the curing. The hay was dirty brown and very brittle with hardly any green leaves to be found in it. She grew an inch a month in height, and an inch a month in girth, until turned out in April. She had lost some fat, but her growth was as given. Last winter I kept my sheep on straw and the cleanings up from the threshing machine, about 85 per cent. seeds and 15 per cent. wheat and oats. At lambing time in February and March, I put them in a warm stable, sheared them and fed good green, second-cutting alfalfa in addition to the seeds; one ram lamb, single, weighed 42 lbs. at 38 days; one ewe, single, 15 lbs. at 11 days, and 25 lbs. at 21 days; pair twin ewes, 28 lbs. and 23 lbs. at 28 days. The dams kept up well. They got no roots. Ewes ate about five quarts seeds each daily. Alfalfa stalks were eaten up clean by a brood mare after the sheep picked the leaves. The above seems astonishing.

Man.

A. A. TITUS.

* * *

It is noticed that a representative of a shearing machine firm claims that they make a comb that enables the user to clip the fleece much more closely than formerly; to practically shave the sheep. Whether machine or hand shears are used, is it desirable to clip so closely? The only instance where it might be so would be in case one were to dispose of each sheep at once. In that case he might profit by the added weight of that eighth or sixteenth of an inch; otherwise, if he keeps his sheep and shears them again, he will save nothing; he will simply get an eighth or a sixteenth of an inch of wool this year instead of next, for the annual wool growth remains practically fixed. Such extremely close shaving leaves the sheep unprotected and constitutes too pronounced a change from the heavy fleece.



Breakfast Time in the Farm Yard.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

May 17.—*Give your experience in growing rape. On what kind of soil should it be sown and at about what date? What is your opinion of this crop as a pasture crop for the late summer and fall?*

May 24.—*Describe your hog pen, giving plan if possible and such details of construction as would be of interest to a farmer intending to build one. What kind of foundations would you advise? What thickness of walls, material for floors, number and size of windows, system of ventilation, size of pens, etc.?*

May 31.—*How do you arrange to provide sweet cream for the creamery? What advantage do you find in supplying cream sweet rather than sour?*

June 7.—*What suggestions have you for the newcomer who wishes to put up hay for his stock? How can he get satisfactory feed at lowest cost, and how should it be cured and stacked? How soon should he arrange to grow cultivated grasses on his own acres?*

J. J. Ring's Wheat Yield

Our "Pioneer Series," number 17, referred to the wheat yield of J. J. Ring as being 23 bushels to the acre last season. This return had reference only to crop on timothy sod that had been pastured. Other areas were not so good, and a few acres were plowed under.

While regretting that an error crept into one of the "Pioneer Series," it is not so bad when it helps to call particular attention to a system of farming that ensures good crops, even when the season is dry. The growing of grasses is advocated by many prosperous farmers. Not a few have reported uniformly good wheat returns when the land is in grass for a couple of years out of every five or six. Timothy or rye grass give satisfaction; red clover or alfalfa also are worth trying. Mr. Ring says: "Grass is King."

British Weights and Measures

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE

One of the most perplexing things that a writer on agricultural topics has to deal with is the wide diversity of weights and measures in different parts of Britain. For instance, a stone is 14 pounds in most localities, but in some places in England it is 8 pounds, and in others 16 pounds. In Edinburgh 22 pounds make a stone, while the neighboring city of Glasgow asks for 22½ pounds. At Smithfield market 8 pounds of meat is called a stone. The quarter weight of wheat is almost as elastic as the stone. English wheat is expected to weigh 504 pounds to the quarter, while Russian and Indian wheats weigh 496 pounds, and the legal standard calls for only 480 pounds. The same diversity exists in the quarter weights of barley, oats, linseed, etc.

Certain terms that can not strictly be defined as either weights or measures have very varied meanings. A sack of best Scotch oatmeal weighs 280 pounds, but a sack of Canadian or Irish

oatmeal weighs but 240 pounds. In the north of England a sack of flour is 240 pounds. By British law "plain" bread must be sold by weight, while "fancy" bread has no standard. A barrel may mean anything from 120 pounds of apples to 500 pounds of herrings. A boll of wheat may mean either three or six bushels in a single county.

Amending legislation on the standards of weights and measures has been needed for years, and there is some remote prospect of a change. A committee has been appointed by the Central Chamber of Agriculture to inquire and report on some uniform system.

In any suggested change weight will probably be given a much greater importance than measure, with the pound as the unit. A stone of 10 pounds would be an improvement, with a cental of 100 pounds. Liverpool and Manchester already use the cental for quotations of wheat, corn and peas, and the result has been quite satisfactory. But even in these markets diversity still prevails, for beans are quoted by the 480 pounds, flour by 280 pounds, barley by 60 pounds, oats by 45 pounds, and oatmeal by 240 pounds. The cental has proved an excellent measure. In wheat, for instance, the comparative values can be much more easily ascertained by cental value—than by bushels or quarters which vary so greatly in weight.

Your Western farmers have an example of what the term "bushel" may represent for the same commodity by the varying standards of weight for a bushel of wheat according to the grade.

If order can be brought out of the prevailing confusion in Britain it will be a great gain to all concerned.

SMALL HOLDINGS ACT

Another year's working of the Small Holdings Act is disclosed by the report of the board of agriculture. The commissioners seem on the whole to be satisfied with the progress made, though they admit that conditions are not entirely satisfactory. Still, there is much dissatisfaction amongst the people at the slow progress made in acquiring land, and the supineness of some of the county councils. In the sixty administrative counties of England and Wales four have acquired one-fifth of the land, so that the remaining fifty-six have not shown much energy. Norfolk has the best record, with 6,231 acres, and West Surrey the worst with a meagre 36 acres.

During the three years' working of the act 256,134 acres have been asked for by 17,595 approved applicants, and 89,253 acres have been acquired to satisfy 9,035 of the applicants. These figures do not show a rapid rate of progress when three years have been needed to supply only

9,035 applicants. This generation will not see much percentage of agricultural land in small holdings at this rate. Some county councils are undoubtedly opposed to any scheme which will interfere with large estates, and the board of agriculture have not as yet done much to overcome this opposition which they have the power to do under the act.

Not many applicants wish to purchase—only 1.8 per cent. expressed such a desire in 1910. Although many councils are slow in acquiring land, a feature of the times is the large number of estates on the market. In nearly every county sales are advertised, and not for years has so much land changed hands. The revival in agriculture is generally given the credit for the great demand, and landlords are taking advantage of the higher prices for agricultural lands, and disposing of their holdings.

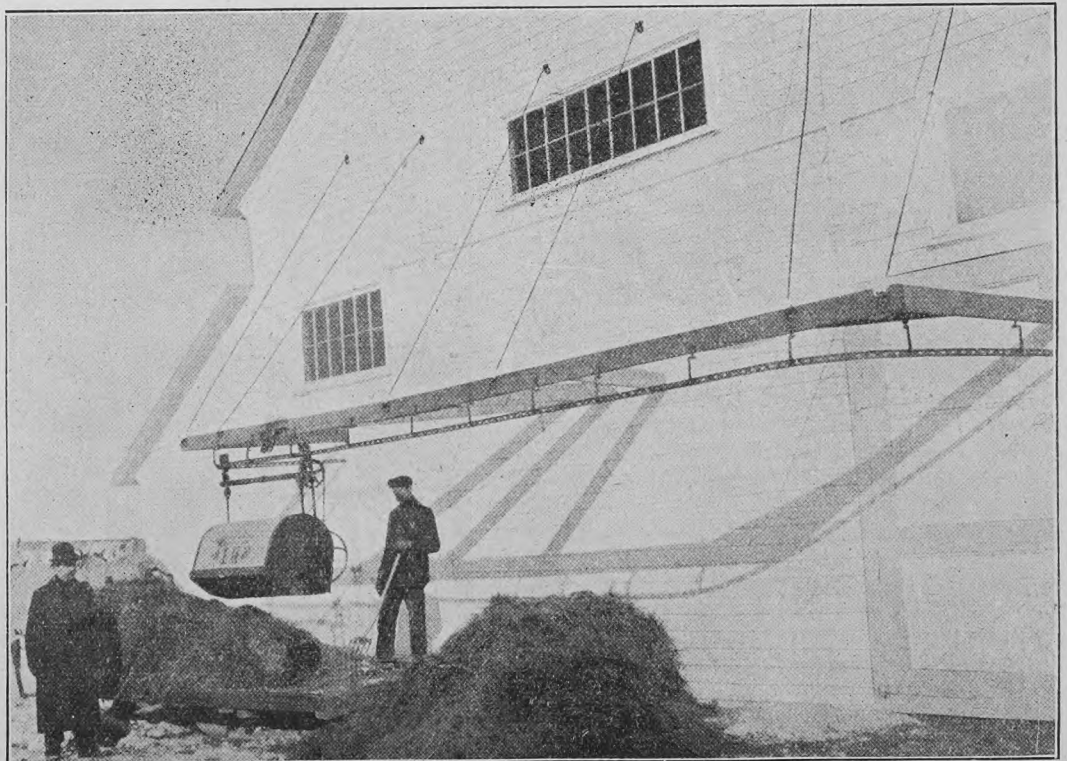
INCREASE IN TRADE

British oversea trade continues to show large expansion month by month. March created a new record for exports with a total of over forty million pounds, and imports created a new March record.

The lower range of values for wheat affected the food import figures. The imports of wheat and flour for March were 7,579,700 cwts., against 7,109,700 cwts. a year ago. But in spite of the considerable increase in quantity the value was less by £186,726. The Canadian supply during the month was 440,958 cwts., compared with 506,793 cwts. a year ago. Argentine was the largest single shipper of wheat. Barley and maize imports were considerably greater, but oats showed a big decrease.

Meat prices for the month were also substantially lower than in March, 1910. Chilled beef imports for the month were 283,675 cwts. against 282,034 cwts., but this larger quantity had a value of only £488,606, against £534,735. A significant feature of the return is the rapid increase of chilled meat (beef and mutton) imports from Argentina. These amounted to 266,621 cwts. for March this year, against 226,787 cwts. a year ago, and 166,298 cwts. two years ago. Such figures show the rapid development of stock breeding in the South American republic, and go far to explain the high prices which breeders there pay for high grade animals to improve their herds and flocks. Canada plays but a small part in supplying meat to Britain. Why should she not cater for the market which it evidently pays Argentina to cultivate? Argentina plays a big part in Britain in both wheat and meat, while Canada plays a big part in wheat only.

On the export side of British trade every section of manufactured goods showed increases



Litter Carrier Makes Stable Cleaning Easy

This carrier was installed in one of the horse barns at Brandon Winter Fair. The manure was dumped right on the sleigh



Beautiful Drive Between Avenues of Evergreens on R. L. Lang's Farm

for March, except electrical apparatus, and the increase was nearly six and a half millions sterling. Wheat prices in England during March were decidedly lower than a year ago, British wheat being quoted at 31s. 7d. per quarter, a drop of 2s. 4d.

Barley averaged 23s. 9d. or 10d. per quarter more. Oats have brought 18s. 7d., a trifle lower than last year.

The demand for breadstuffs for the first seven months of the cereal year was below the average. Of British wheat, 3,854,000 quarters were taken by millers, and imports were smaller, the total supply being 900,000 quarters less than last year. Farmers and merchants hold much heavier stocks than a year ago, so millers have probably very small stocks. Although wheat on passage and in stock is large, buyings by millers will tend to keep the market from being greatly depressed. Some authorities, though, look for materially lower prices in the near future.

* * *

The lambing season in the Midlands and the North is now over, and, judging from 300 breeders' reports, the season has been an average one.

Ewes have wintered well, and losses have been fewer than usual. The wet, cold weather of March was trying for both ewes and lambs, but where they were warmly housed they did not suffer greatly.

Mutton is selling at fairly good prices, and the prospects for high prices for wool in June is excellent.

Most of the reports from the Lincoln Longwool sheep country are unusually favorable.

F. DEWHIRST.

Water Required for Crops on Rich and Poor Soils

A fact of immense importance, especially in regions of scanty rainfall, or those subject to severe droughts, has been brought out by investigations reported by J. A. Widtsoe, of the Utah Station, as well as by the work of other investigators. Prof. Widtsoe found "that the amount of water actually required for the production of a pound of dry matter becomes smaller as the available fertility of the soil increases." He states that "this law is not new, but it does not seem to have been applied to the cultural methods in a country where the limiting factor is the water supply."

Prof. Widtsoe found that thorough hoeing or cultivation throughout the season increased materially the yield of dry matter and decreased the amount of water required per pound of dry matter produced, that resting the soil for several

years had the same effect, and that on infertile soils the water requirements of crops could be materially lowered by the addition of manure or commercial fertilizers. He believes that in every case the result is to be attributed largely to the plant food set free by the hoeing or fallowing or that added in the fertilizers.

The practical conclusion of all this is simply that, in districts where the rainfall is the chief consideration, it is not sufficient alone to store an abundance of water in the soil, but the soils themselves must be kept in such a condition that plants growing on them can produce dry matter with the smallest possible amount of water. Under a system of dry-farm rotation in which a hoed crop is grown perhaps every other year, in alternation with wheat, a fairly large amount of available plant food will be maintained, but at the same time the amount of stored moisture will be so near the danger limit as to jeopardize seriously the maturing crop. On the other hand, where the soil after being fall plowed and left in the rough throughout the winter is allowed to lie fallow the following summer, a much larger amount of plant food is set free, and at the same time a larger amount of water is stored in the soil. This combination of favorable

conditions is much more likely to result in a profitable yield than can any system of culture which tends to weaken one or the other of these vitally important factors. In the Great Basin district, practical experience has demonstrated almost beyond a doubt that summer fallowing is indispensable in successful dry farming. In fact, it has become a doctrine that if land at all adapted to dry farming is summer fallowed every other year a crop failure for want of water is impossible.

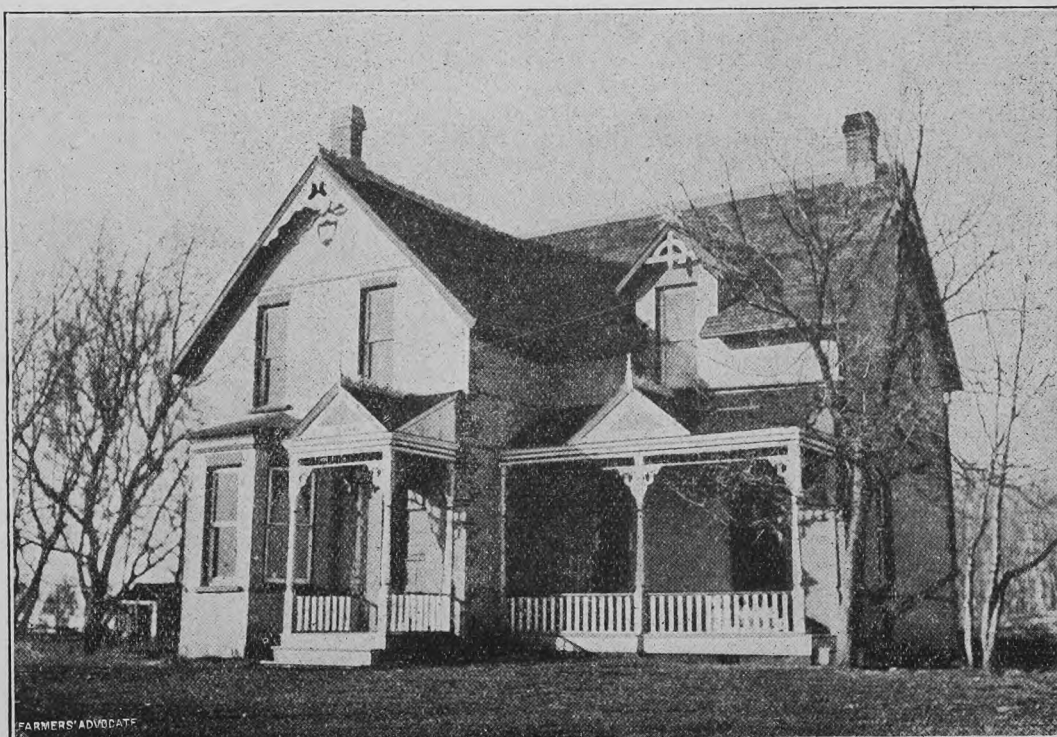
Dry farming lands are fallowed: First, to store in the soil the precipitation of two or more years; and, secondly, to set free plant food which will enable the crops to reach maturity with the smallest amount of water. This doctrine explains, undoubtedly, many of the successes and failures on dry farms. Numerous cases are on record where soils under a comparatively abundant rainfall failed to yield well, while other soils under a much smaller rainfall yielded abundantly. There are many soils the available fertility of which is so low that they must be carefully cultivated in order to set free sufficient plant food before successful dry farming can be practiced upon them. This is shown in lands that are allowed to lie fallow for a year after the first plowing before crops are planted. The extraordinary yields sometimes obtained on soils where the rainfall is 12 inches or less may be explained by the naturally large quantity of available plant food found in them.

The understanding of the relationship between soil fertility and transpiration is vital to dry farming, but it is also important to irrigation farming, especially in districts where the water supply is limited. If the irrigation farmer, either by fallowing or by proper manuring, maintains his land in a fertile condition, he will better meet seasons of drought or water shortage than his neighbor whose lands are in an unfertile condition. The principle here discussed must be incorporated into the practice of agriculture in arid regions.

In the Utah experiments it was found that corn required a third less water to mature a pound of dry matter on soil which had been manured or fertilized with nitrate of soda than on the same soil without such treatment. The important lesson from this work, briefly stated, is that if the farmer wishes to conserve a scanty water supply and use it to the best advantage in the growth of crops he must keep his land rich.

* * *

A plot of thrifty, well established alfalfa suitably fenced and used for pasturing swine of any age can scarcely fall short of being among the most profitable parts of any farm upon which swine husbandry is given attention.—From Coburn's "The Book of Alfalfa."



Farm Home of Robert Campbell of Holland

This fine brick residence, built 1900, has nine rooms with stone basement and a wood furnace.

Mixed Farming to Solve Labor Problem

The problem of getting suitable and sufficient labor confronts nearly every farmer. The lack of help is not so acutely felt at seeding as it is at harvest, for several reasons. Probably the best one is that not so much is required. It is estimated that one man with a four-horse team can handle one hundred and twenty acres, while it will require two men to take care of that much crop at harvest. Then a small boy can drive a team on the harrows, etc., who could not run a binder, or be of much use at stooking. Then, by the use of a tractor, one or two men can seed a great deal more than they can harvest, for one man can attend to several drills, while each binder requires an operator, and then there is the stooking besides.

It seems to us that there is but one reliable cure for this trouble, and one feels like apologizing for even mentioning it, seeing that every paper you happen to pick up is sure to contain an article on it, and that is *diversified farming* or stock-raising. Now, this helps in various ways. The farmer who keeps stock can employ his men all the year round, and thus he gets the best class of labor, for good men do not want a job at which they must remain idle all winter. Then the stock farmer does not need as much extra help during harvest, for he will have a considerable amount of his land in hay and pasture. Also, when wheat is almost the only crop grown, harvest is an extremely busy time, but lasts but a very short time. While on the other hand, the stock farmer finds it profitable to grow oats and barley for feed, and as both these crops require a shorter growing season, he is able to extend his seeding and harvest times over a longer period.

With horses almost "out of sight," and a fair price for cattle and hogs, we cannot but think that stock-raising is a profitable industry, seeing also that it is the cure for loss of fertility of the soil and a great help in solving the labor and weed problems.

Sask.

CHAS. N. LINTOTT.

Winter Roads

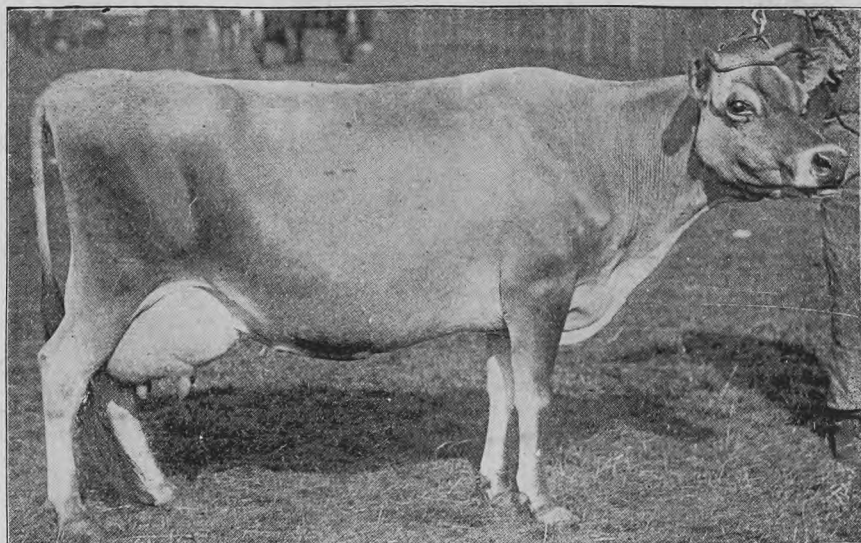
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In your editorial on good roads, in issue of March 22, you ask : "Is there a suggestion for action in the districts surrounding cities in the West ?" Much has been said about good roads lately, but what is said always refers to the roads in spring, summer and fall. I have had a little experience of bad roads in winter, and the extreme difficulty of two teams passing each other on top of snow about two feet deep, with a hard ridge in the center for only one team. It is painful to see horses plunged into snow almost up to the belly.

If I recollect right, one of your correspondents said a good road could be made on top of the snow by the use of an ordinary land roller. I would suggest that the councils of the various western municipalities take up this matter

of good roads for summer and winter. It would not cost a large sum to roll down the snow as it falls, level out any high places where sleighs are side-shearing. I would also suggest that places be rolled at short intervals and at every crossing of roads. If this were done, I am sure it would be a great boon to farmers and others using the roads in winter, and also a great saving on horses.

Man. J. R. L.



Cute 2nd, Champion Jersey Cow in Milk at Royal Show in 1910

Dairy

Dairy Homogenizer

The United States Board of Food and Drug Inspection, Washington, D. C., have issued the following report on the use of homogenized butter and skimmed milk in the manufacture of ice cream :

Investigations have shown that there has lately come into use in the trade an apparatus known as a "homogenizer," which has the faculty of so disrupting the globules of fat that whole milk homogenized does not permit the separation of the cream through the ordinary gravity methods. In like manner, butter or other fat, and skimmed milk, passed through the homogenizer form a product from which the butter does not separate on standing, and which resembles in its other physical characteristics whole milk.

The board is of the opinion that skimmed milk and butterfat in appropriate proportions, passed through the homogenizer, are not entitled to the name of "milk" or the name of "cream," as the case may be, according to the quantity of fat which is present. The board is further of the opinion that the product made from homogenized butter or skimmed milk cannot be properly called "ice cream."

Trend of Dairy Trade

In a recent issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE of London, Ont., J. Stonehouse, one of Ontario's dairy instructors, well acquainted with the dairy industry in Canada, has the following :

In view of the reciprocity agreement now pending between Canada and the United States, to which the eyes of the commercial world have been turned during the past two months, it might be well to look at one little item of trade between

Canada and the U.S. which has developed during the past eighteen months or so, to show which way our trade winds blow just as soon as we find it profitable to do business with our neighbors to the south.

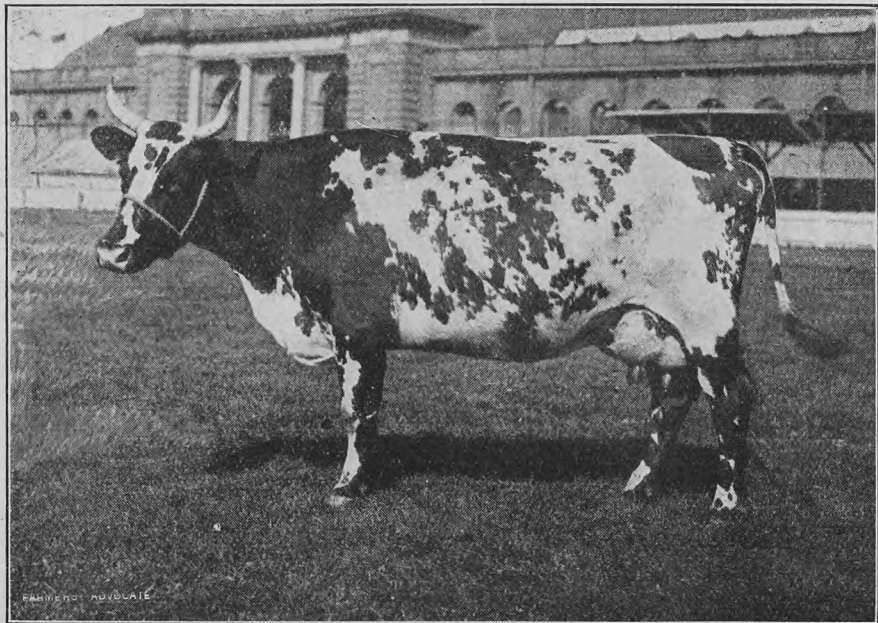
Our dairy business has been held up for the admiration of all Canada for the past decade or two, and it is generally supposed that Great Britain takes practically all our surplus dairy products. This has undoubtedly been true up to within the past two or three years, but a change

seems to be taking place, as our trade figures unmistakably show.

Great Britain is our principal buyer of cheese, and a few years ago took practically all our surplus butter, but our butter exports have been declining since 1905, and last year's exports to Britain were down to a few thousand boxes. A decrease in exports from over 500,000 boxes to less than 40,000 boxes, in five years, looks, on the surface, as if our butter industry was declining very rapidly. The facts, however, are quite the reverse, and it is interesting to find out where the butter is going if it does not cross the Atlantic. A few years ago our Northwest was sending large quantities to the seaboard, but now Eastern butter is going out there to supply our newcomers, and the demand must increase in that direction. We have, however, another factor to reckon with, even if this trade agreement does not pass, in the shape of a stream of cream, which started flowing across into the Eastern States in August, 1909. Before the Payne-Aldrich tariff came into force, the duty on cream was 20 cents per gallon, and the duty on butter was 5 cents per pound. Under the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill, cream was lowered to 5 cents per gallon, and butter and cheese were raised to 6 cents per pound. As soon as this bill became law, some enterprising Americans down in Vermont began looking across the St. Lawrence for cream, and one creamery proprietor in Quebec made the venture by shipping over 1,650 gallons in August, 1909. It paid better than making it into butter at home, and the next month the shipments were 12,160 gallons. Other factories soon began to take a hand in this enterprise, and the shipments increased rapidly month by month, until, in October, 1910, 327,064 gallons were shipped across in that month, valued at \$309,919; and up to January 1st, 1911, the total value of the cream exported in eighteen months was \$1,902,042.

Notwithstanding the duty of 6 cents per pound on butter and cheese, Canada shipped, for eight months, ending November 30th, 1910, butter, \$85,610; cheese, \$9,407, and other dairy products, making a total of \$1,611,645.

This all goes to show the trend of trade where the barriers are not so high as to be absolutely prohibitive, and what would it be if the flood gates were pulled out altogether? Wisconsin and Minnesota might send some butter to our Northwest cities, but the natural market for Ontario and Quebec would be the large consuming centers of the Eastern States. Why should our perishable products be compelled to travel thousands of miles to find a market, when we have a market at our doors which is ready to take ever-increasing quantities? Canadians want the market which is going to pay the most for what we have to sell. We want the British market for some things, but we want other markets as well; and if those who are shouting, "Let well enough alone" would only be consistent, they must admit that a growing country like Canada simply can't "let well enough alone," if she is to keep up her splendid record, and keep pace with other nations.



Bargenock Blue Bell, Owned by Hector Gordon, Grand Champion Ayrshire Female at Toronto Last Fall.

HOME JOURNAL

People and Things The World Over

Bleak House at Broadstairs, England, made famous by Charles Dickens and once his favorite home, is to be sold at auction next month, according to cable advices received here. Dickens wrote almost the whole of "David Copperfield" in this house.

* * *

A Rochester, N. Y., man who bought some fresh eggs at his grocer's, was surprised to find his name and address written on one of them. He recognized his own handwriting and remembered that while working in a cold storage house four years before he had amused himself by writing his name and address on some of the eggs.

* * *

The mayor of Titusville, Pa., thinks it unjust for a municipality to receive money which drunken men have paid as fines in a public court. This money is needed in many instances by the wife and family of the defendant, and the mayor thinks that policeman who arrest a drunken man would do well to send to his family any money which they find in his possession.

* * *

The limb of a huge elm, extending over the roof of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia, is being used to support the church bell. The building being used by the church, pending the erection of a large edifice on an adjoining lot, has no belfry. The large bell, was, therefore, hung on the stately tree and a hole for the bell rope made in the roof of the building.

* * *

It costs \$9 in Chicago to make a recognized criminal of a man and only \$2.10 to make an honest working citizen out of an offender against the law, according to a statement made before a women's club by Rollo H. McBride, whose work for several years has been among delinquent persons. Mr. McBride procured his figures from the financial report of a rescue home, where every man who calls for aid gets it, and from records of the municipal courts. The number of men who actually were returned to industry last year, he said, cost an average of \$2.10 each.

* * *

Since 1841 a copy of Fox's "Book of Martyrs," which belonged to John Bunyan during his famous imprisonment in the old county jail of Bedford, has been in the possession of the Bedford general library, and it is now proposed to dispose of it in order to replenish the funds of that institution. The book is in three folio volumes and was printed in London for "The Company of Stationers" in 1641. It is in black letter, and there are several pictures of martyrs suffering at the stake. At the foot of each title page is written in ink in capital letters the name "John Bunyan." In the third volume after the name is the date, 1162, which corresponds with the second year of Bunyan's imprisonment. The writing on the title pages has been compared with Bunyan's handwriting in the church books of the Bunyan meeting house at Bedford and is considered genuine. The history of the volumes can be traced back to the year 1780. The book has been valued at eight thousand pounds (\$40,000).

Nothing Too Good for the Future

Vice is an ugly word. In the process of time it has come to have a significance that fastens it on to courses of wrong-doing that are unspeakably vile, yet at the same time terribly destructive of the best things in manhood and womanhood. We turn instinctively from any contemplation of the so-called social evil of our day, but that doesn't do even the least little thing to help to take it out of the way. It is there. Let us at least look at that fact, even if we haven't the courage to contemplate the thing itself. Will it always be there? Some folk say it will, but we haven't any sympathy whatever with that fantastic doctrine. There is a power operative in the world and moving among men to-day that is going to make clean and sweet and wholesome a multitude of things that sin has made loathsome and pestilential. We look at many things as we see them to-day, and though we shudder at the sight yet we look beyond them to the time when the prospect will be infinitely more fair. There is nothing too great and glorious for the future to accomplish; nothing too good, too pure, too holy for human nature some day to attain unto. The man who believes that, is the only man who has the courage and the faith to face vice as it ought to be faced and throttle it in its lair.—*Canadian Guardian*.

The Canadian Diamond

Last January on a mountain side in British Columbia the first made-in-Canada diamonds were found. Naturally, the find aroused considerable interest and a desire to know the real value of the discovery. The stones were sent to Ottawa, and from there to gem experts in New York to be tested for quality. Radium

tests were made in a dark room and comparison made with the South African product, which is held to be standard among diamonds. The result of the test was quite satisfactory. In purity and quality the stones found in British Columbia do not fall below the standard. Of course, these specimen stones are not of very great value in themselves, because they are quite small, but there is no reason why, where diamonds are at all, there should not be those of a size to make them of value.

Mothers' Sunday

Mothers' Day will be celebrated this year for the third time, and May 14th has been set aside for that purpose. The idea originated with a young American lady and was adopted enthusiastically by most people in North America. In some respects it is like Mothering Day in old England, but on this side of the Atlantic distances are so great and families so scattered that an actual visitation of the home is an impossibility for many who have left the home roof-tree to do for themselves. But thanks to rapid methods of transportation and a good mailing system, there is no excuse for not sending a message home to cheer the good mother with the assurance that her love is not forgotten nor despised. An hour of time and a stamp will do the work and the pleasure it will give is out of all proportion to the labor involved. It may be a long time—long to her anyway—since a letter was written, but there is no time like Mothers' Day to get in touch once more with home and home interests. Try it now.

Leave the Knife at Home

We who were brought up under British law cannot begin to appreciate the difficulty the foreign immigrant has in adapting himself to a new code—whose articles he has little chance of learning definitely until he transgresses them and finds himself haled before the powers-that-be, who hold that ignorance of the law is no excuse. It is surprising, when you come to think it over, that more newcomers do not come before the courts, and indicates that they have the law-abiding spirit fairly well developed and are anxious to do what is right. A case in point is seen in connection with the Italians who have come to Canada. Temperamentally quick and impulsive, their chief defect is a tendency to quarrel among themselves. In the old land every man carried his knife or stiletto as a matter of course, and reached for it as a matter of habit when trouble began to brew. The law forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons seems a deprivation to him and is the hardest thing he has to learn. It will take time to drill the knowledge thoroughly, but a step well in advance has just been taken by Italians themselves. The immediate cause of the movement was the murder of a man in the Italian quarter of Toronto in April during some festivities of the people. The too-handly knife was the cause. Now, the saner, more intelligent class are banding themselves together to keep the law in this respect and to induce the other newer arrivals to do the same. Funds have been raised to push the work in earnest. Reform from within is true reform and leads to the most desired results.

* * *

Be noble. And the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Shall rise in majesty to meet thine own.

Our Lady of the Loaves

'Twas one who for a careless day
Came from his realm of palm and rose,
And as he went his careless way
Called her "Our Lady of the Snows."

What knew he of that bosom deep,
Whereof the hungry have been fed,
Where warm the waiting harvests sleep,
Where all the world may turn for bread?

What knew he of those tender Springs
When through her budding maple-groves
The life-sap mounts and runs and sings,
And wakes Our Lady of the Loaves?

What knew he of that sun-bathed land
Where soft the golden noon-days bask?
What knew he of that lavish hand
With which she gives to them who ask?

Knew he those summers long and sweet
When on her hills the feeding droves
And on her plains the ripened wheat
Crowned her Our Lady of the Loaves?

Knew he the lordly rivers where
The shuttling ships sped back and forth
That hungry empires grey with care
Might drain the largesse of the North?

Nay, if in white she deigns to sleep,
Green floats her girdle in the Spring,
And warm her bosom is and deep,
And doubly dear her waking!

But that great heart is never shown
To him that for his moment roves
Across the leagues we've loved and known
And made Our Lady of the Loaves!
—ARTHUR STRINGER, in the Canadian Courier.



Hope's Quiet Hour

ORIENTAL CUSTOMS

Yesterday I had the pleasure of hearing a Christian Jewess talk about the customs of the dwellers in the East. She spoke particularly about life in Palestine and in the desert of Sinai, throwing considerable light on many passages of Scripture. Many of the customs of the people are exactly the same as they were two or three thousand years ago—or even longer. I will try to remember some of the interesting things I learned, so that you also may have a chance to know about them. I will not try to repeat the exact words of Miss Ben-Oliel, but will picture things as she showed them to us.

Four men, supposed to be blind and dressed to represent the part, walked carefully along. The first—an old man with long experience of blindness—groped his way. The next walked more confidently, with his hands on the shoulders of the leader. Behind him came another and another. Then the leader stumbled and fell, and all four tumbled in a heap on the platform. Blind men in Eastern countries often walk like this, so our Lord was using a familiar scene to illustrate his spiritual teaching when He said that "blind leaders of the blind" were unsafe guides.

There has been considerable discussion about the character of Jael, the woman who stole to the side of Sisera as he lay asleep in her tent, and killed him by driving the tent-peg into his temples. It seems to us to have been an act of treachery, utterly foreign to our ideas of desert hospitality; and yet Deborah, the prophetess, said that Jael should be blessed "above women in the tent." Besides, she seemed to make such a pretence of welcoming the weary general, for when he asked only for water, she gave him milk. But a knowledge of Arab ways throws considerable light on the matter. Sisera came to Jael's tent—the tent of a woman. That was a crime which was punishable by death, as he very well knew. He asked for water, and if Jael had given it to him, she would have bound herself in a covenant of friendship, so that she could not have killed him. She avoided the "water covenant, and offered sour milk or buttermilk, which has a marvellous power of making people sleep. Then she took a strong sharpened wooden stake, used for a tent-peg, and the stone mallet which looked almost heavy enough to kill an ox, and, with marvellous daring, struck the blow which destroyed a hated foe. If the men of her own people had found Sisera in her tent, they would have killed him and her too. It was probably as much an act of self-defence as the killing of a sleeping lion; and she was a "woman in the tent," not a Christian. We, who have Christ for our Guide, have a far higher ideal of the treatment of an enemy, and can never be judged by the same standard as Jael.

If a man of the desert is chased by enemies, and is trying to reach sanctuary he may find it impossible to reach the holy place where he will be safe from pursuit. Then he may call loudly the name of some great chieftain, demanding his protection. If the chief is within reach, he is bound to call his men to his side and hurry out to the defence of the man who had implored his aid. If he hears afterwards that the man has called on him, even at the point of death, he is bound to avenge him, even though the dead man may have had no claim on him—for the honor of his own great name. This

explains many Scriptural references to the Great Name of God.

"Some trust in chariots, and some in horses: but we will remember the Name of the LORD our God." If the name of an Arab chief could save one who called on him in time of danger, how safe we must be when we call on the Name that is above every name, "for there is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved." To call on the name of an Arab chief is to make him a strong friend, even though he might be an enemy before. So God said that Israel would deal very treacherously with Him, but "For My Name's sake will I defer Mine anger."—Isa. 48: 9.



Coming to Canada

Though His people were rebellious and disobedient, yet He saved them. Why? He says: "I wrought for My Name's sake, that it should not be polluted before the heathen."

The desert tribes have three covenants—the covenant of water, the covenant of bread and the covenant of blood. One who drinks water with another is his friend for a short time, to eat bread with another will bind you in a friendship lasting about forty years, but the blood covenant is the strongest pledge of fellowship possible. No wonder the Samaritan woman was amazed to hear a Jew ask her for a drink of water. There was a condition of perpetual hatred existing between Jews and Samaritans; yet this Man was offering her His friendship, although He knew her degraded character as well as her race. God linked the Israelites in a bond of friendship with Himself by all three covenants. In the Court of the Tabernacle was the laver for cleansing, offering the covenant of water. In the Holy Place was the table of shewbread, whereby they were drawn into still closer fellowship with Jehovah. In the Holy of Holies the blood was sprinkled once a year, as a token that His love for His people was so strong that nothing could destroy it.

So also in the Christian Church we are linked to God in the water covenant of Baptism; and then drawn close to His Heart as we partake of the Bread which came down from heaven for the life of the world, and drink of the cup which the King Himself offers to each, saying: "Drink ye all of it; for this is My blood of the covenant."—S. Matt. xxvi.: 28, R.V.

One who eats a meal with another has entered into such a holy bond of fellowship that he is in honor bound to hide some of his secrets. They are friends, and must show perfect confidence in each other. This throws light on that wonderful story of Abraham's hospitality to strangers, when he "entertained angels unawares." After the three mysterious strangers had eaten of the choicest food he could offer, the LORD said: "Shall I hide from Abraham that thing which I do?" So, also, when the Risen Lord was walking with two disciples to Emmaus. He hid His identity from them. But, when He was eating with them in their home, as soon as he had broken the bread and given it to them, their eyes were opened and they knew Him. Their Friend could not eat with them and withhold His confidence. Then, when He provided breakfast for seven weary fishermen on the shore one morning, He revealed to one of them the manner of His death. Is it strange that in "the breaking of the Bread" we find God ready to manifest Himself to His friends?

When Judas was meditating treachery against his Master, a token of tenderest fellowship was given to him, to win him back to loyalty. When the Lord dipped the sop and put it between the lips of the false apostle, He was calling him "Friend" in the most solemn and sacred way. How could Judas go out after that and complete his terrible

He only had the right to lift it. The bride had thought about the bridegroom constantly and had heard much of him. She loved him, though she had not yet seen him. So also the Church learns to love Christ while she is busy adorning herself with the gifts He sends to her through the Holy Spirit—the manifold gifts of grace. She prizes the gifts for their great value, and also because they are love tokens from the Bridegroom who is still invisible. She thinks of Him and speaks of Him, listens to His voice, serves Him, and goes where He bids her, and deep in her heart is a growing love for the One who is altogether lovely. Because He is without spot or sin, she is always hungering and thirsting after righteousness. She knows that when at last the cry is heard: "Behold, the Bridegroom cometh!" He wants to "present her to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or any such thing."

We are members of the Church, the Bride of Christ. Is He pleased with the way we are preparing for His coming? Are we joyously conscious that He is with us always, though unseen? We ought to be able to say:

"Through each labor, like a thread of gold,
Is woven the sweet consciousness of Thee."
DORA FARNCOMB.

THE CAMEO PORTRAIT

The earliest safety pin came from Mycenae, and so did what is probably the earliest existing cameo. It is a little recumbent lion carved in Amethyst, and he reposes to-day in the British Museum.

The cameo is to sculpture what the miniature is to the easel picture. It is a little recumbent lion carved in a hard stone or gem. The onyx or sardonyx, which is to be found in various shaded layers, was the favorite material for a cameo of old, the formation of this semi-precious stone being ideal for the purpose.

The ground was left in one color, the raised design in another, the design being generally cut from an upper layer of white. So in more modern days has the shell cameo been carved.

The Roman ladies of Rome's imperial days wore cameo ornaments in their hair. The nobles wore them on their armor and as shoulder brooches or fastenings to their cloaks. Cameo-cutting became then a great art, showing the rarest delicacy and cunning of hand.

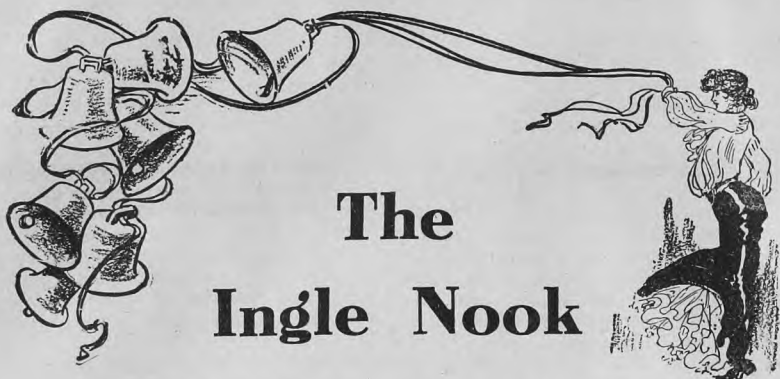
A notable cameo gem of this period represents a Roman triumphal procession. The spirited horses that are drawing the chariots have prancing legs, quite perfect in anatomy, yet scarcely thicker than the legs of a bee.

But portrait cameos were first favorites in the days of ancient Rome, as also after the Renaissance were portraits and classic beads. Medusa was very often chosen as subject because of her tragic face and her winged head, where serpents writhed among her tangled locks. One of the most glorious of historic cameos is a head of Medusa carved in emerald and framed in gold and jeweled enamel, a veritable gem.

When England's warriors returned from the wars of the Crusades they brought with them, among hosts of other treasures from the East, the first cameos ever seen here. Our "Good Queen Bess," who loved to have her portrait taken, sent for a cameo-cutter from France, and she was duly sculptured in turquoise and cut numberless times in onyx.

Her turquoise presentment, exquisitely set, is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It is lent by Miss Elizabeth Wild, in whose family it has been preserved ever since the time of the Queen herself, who was present at the christening of its first owner.

But it is the old-fashioned shell cameo which has become so dear to American women collectors and is being so much sought after here. When delicately cut it should have a delicious creamy softness, a precious richness of effect. An onyx cameo, on the other hand, is bright, glistening, brilliant, and it is far more durable. A portrait carved in onyx is in fact a more lasting form of presentment than any, being practically indestructible.—London Daily Mail.



The Ingle Nook

INGLE NOOK NEWS NOTES

You have noticed that British Columbia Day—May 3rd issue—was conspicuous in the Ingle Nook by the complete absence of any British Columbia letters. I was disappointed, weren't you? But then it must be remembered that we have only eight or nine members in that province, and it has just happened that the call came at a time when they could not respond.

Manitoba hasn't the excuse of lack of numbers and we expect a lot of good Manitoba letters in before the end of May, for the June 7th issue. Don't fail us. Don't trust to some other member writing. YOU write.

A TROUBLESOME MATTER

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a long time since I wrote to your paper, but it is the first page I look for when we get the paper, as there is always something in it we just want.

I am coming for a little advice, if anyone can give me it. We have a school in the district, and I would like to send my boy, aged seven years, to it, but a neighbor half a mile from the school has a notorious cow for running at children. There is an unfenced quarter between him and the school and he is going to turn his cow out on to it. My child will have to cross this quarter. Can he be compelled to keep his cow shut up so that the children's lives will not be in danger? Would my husband be legally justified in shooting the cow, when she goes for the children.

FLOSS.

(Glad to have you again, even for such a very brief call. Your husband would be legally liable for damages if he shot the cow, so it might be well to leave those stringent measures for a last resort. Your best plan would be to ask the neighbor to keep his cow behind a fence or tethered securely, and if he fails to heed your request to lay the matter promptly before the nearest magistrate or justice of the peace and let him deal with it. It is a pity to put any obstacle between a child and his education.—D. D.)

LOOKING FOR A FRIEND

Dear Dame Durden,—I am nearly ashamed to write to the Ingle Nook again after being silent for so long, and especially so for not responding to your call when Suffolk was asking for someone from her county. If she is still a reader, she may be interested to know that my home was about three miles south of the Waveney, midway between Diss in Norfolk and Eye in Suffolk. If she cares to write to me she can get my address from you and I shall be pleased to answer her.

I have a friend that I know is out West here somewhere and I can't get her address. Will you kindly give her my address, if she should write for it after recognizing this letter? My friend is from Dungannon, Ireland, and her husband from Romiley, Cheshire, England, and I am sure if she is one of your readers she will know me by my pen-name. I have thought for a long time that I might find her through your Nook and hope I may be successful.

I was very interested in your account of the Household Science Association meeting and should like to know where to apply for the pamphlet by Mrs. Collins, on "Teaching Life's Truths to Children." This can scarcely be called a give and take letter, but I am such an ignoramus that most of my knowledge comes through the Nook, so I can't offer it back.

Now I come to think of it I will send my recipe for fried cakes. I have had

praise for them that they are never tough. Thanking you in anticipation for favors asked. I am, yours sincerely.

SUFFOLKITE.

Fried Cakes without Eggs.—One and a half cup sugar, one cup thick cream, two cups buttermilk, one teaspoon cinnamon, about two and a half teaspoons soda; flour to mix. Fry in boiling lard.—SUFFOLKITE.

(I hope your friend may see this and send word to you. It always hurts when old friends drop out of sight, as they are so apt to do in this bustling country. I hope we'll hear from Suffolk soon, too. I do not think Mrs. Collins' talk is printed yet, but if you applied to the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man., they would be able to tell you about it.—D. D.)

ONE OPINION OF THE FARMER GIRL

Dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nook Readers,—I suppose there must be many others like myself that have read the Ingle Nook for years and yet never taken the trouble of letting us hear from them. I shan't say "ventured in," for surely we need not be shy in a place so friendly as the Nook of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I have been a constant reader of this valuable paper seven years. Our name was on your subscription list up till three years ago or some less. Then we stopped it on account of going back to the state of Nebraska. But as fortune went against us in a very sudden and mysterious way, known not to us but to our Father above, whose will be done, we only stayed there a short time, and have read your paper ever since we came back here to Alberta again. Although not subscribers now we get the great benefit, however, and I do enjoy the Ingle Nook, oh, so much!

Now, I just got through reading the Girl Farmer's letter. It appealed to me and I would put in my opinion, and if this letter escapes the waste paper basket, she will hear that I, for one, do not think a girl farmer out of place. If a girl or woman enjoys farm work, milking cows, etc., why let them do it by all means. But there should be a limit, and a girl should know that she can not at all times do a man's work, such as pitching and the heavy work. I don't think she will stand it to the end. In fact I know of a case in our neighborhood where a woman was broken down, hauling and pitching hay one day this winter till she had to be carried upstairs to bed in the evening and was bedfast three weeks and had a two hundred dollar doctor bill to pay. Hauling that hay and pitching it was the main cause of all this trouble, where a man could have done the same at ease. Nevertheless we all may be sick and never do any outdoor work either. But I say to those that do, be careful of your health, and young girls who do outdoor work especially, for we all know their health is far easier ruined than a man's. I have milked cows, turned the separator, fed calves and pigs, run the mower, but never anything heavier than that and fortunately I don't do it now. I say "fortunately" because I hate outdoor work. I have three little children and when the household duties are done and their wants and needs fulfilled, I do sewing and fancy work, make quilts, rugs, etc., and, oh, how much better I enjoy that than slushing in the barnyard. Of course, I look after the chickens and gather the eggs, make butter and all that, but I don't milk cows or work in the fields, and I am glad to be excused, you can rest assured of that.

However, I say again to girls and

women that like to do such work, I am glad for their sakes that they have it to do.

JOHANNA FLUNKEY.

(Consider yourself heartily welcomed even if you have been a long time coming. You can come often now to make up for that. I think your warning to girls who do outside work is a wise one, though I think every girl is the better for having some outside duties to take her out every day. But I hold that where a man needs a woman's help outside he should be willing to give a helping hand inside, so that she does not have to add his burdens to all of her own. A fair exchange of work is good for both. Much outdoor work is not as hard physically as scrubbing and washing; but work that requires much strain on the back should not be laid on a woman either indoors or out.

Lately I have met an English girl, a professional gardener in the old country, who came out here to learn farming. She says her experience has been that at the heavier forms of outdoor work a woman cannot stand more than half a day at a time. Of course she was doing no house duties either when she put in a full day outside.—D. D.)

NEWS OF A MEMBER

Dear Dame Durden,—I can not tell how many times I have said to myself, when I see someone asking for some help where I could be of some use, "I will write and tell them how to do it," but as ever wait until someone else has told them—always late. Now, I have a little help to give and then some to ask. I have some turkeys that have a swelling on the head between eye and beak. I lost two of them, then I thought I would open up the lump and found a whitish pus would run out and they are better. I am so glad to find this out that I want all turkey raisers to know it. If I had known it sooner I could have saved my two; one was worth \$7 at least.

Did any of the readers ever try to make their own grapenuts for breakfast? Take whole wheat flour and make a brown bread, a little sweetened. When a day or two old, cut very thin and crumble it up, then toast in a hot oven and eat as other grapenuts. Most people like it better than the package kind, and it is so much cheaper.

Now for the asking help. Has anyone of our readers ever used the magic egg-tester, and what luck have they had with one? I want to get one.

I have very good luck with turkeys and will write something about raising

them later. I see by the March 1 paper a man by name of Thos. Pasmore, tells of a brooder he uses without the heat of lamp. Would someone please tell how they are made?

Someone asked about Wife No. 2. Her husband died a year ago after being helpless for two years, but with a clear mind. She is doing pretty well. I do wish I could give someone help, as I always receive so much from the corner, and it is said it is more blessed to give than to receive, but I am afraid most of us receive a great deal more than we give.

I will wish all a good summer in health and crops.

SLOW ONE.

(You did give us some help—news of one of our members of whom we were anxious to hear, and also a poultry idea that may save some woman's whole flock. Just the very writing of the letter is a help, too. I will try to get you some information about that brooder.—D. D.)

FROM A SCOTCH COOK BOOK

Dear Dame Durden,—I read of some one asking for these in the Ingle Nook and hope they will suit. I got it cut of a Scotch cook book of mother's. Hoping you are well.

Scotch White Puddings.—Take some fine fresh beef suet; mince it small, but not too finely, and mix it up in a dish with say about a third of its weight of good oatmeal that has been toasted till slightly browned before the fire. Of course it is to be supposed you have your skins all ready, well cleaned, cut in lengths. Fill these, but not too tightly, with the mixture of suet and oatmeal, which must be seasoned highly with pepper and salt, and secure the ends with a wooden pin. Boil the puddings for about an hour, jaggling them with a fork to let out the air as they swell. Prepared thus and kept in bran or oatmeal they will keep good for months. To prepare them for eating, warm them in hot water and toast before the fire. ABERDEEN.

* * *

Apple Sauce Cake.—One cup sugar one-half cup butter, two eggs, one cup apple sauce, two teaspoons soda, one cup raisins; one-half teaspoon each of cloves and cinnamon, two cups flour. Cream butter and sugar; add beaten eggs. Stir the soda into the apple sauce and add to the mixture, then fruit, spices and flour. If apple sauce is dry add a teaspoon of milk. Bake in layers with white icing and chopped raisins between.

Latest Fashion Designs

Price ten cents for each pattern. Order by number, giving size, name and address. Allow from ten days to two weeks to fill the order. Send to Fashion Department Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.



6392 House Gown or Wrapper. 34 to 44 bust.

6399 Shirt Waist or Blouse,

6968 Over Blouse with Body and Sleeves in One, 34 to 42 bust.



A BRIGHT IDEA

Dear Wigs,—I have not written to the club for some time, but I have not forgotten this charming club nor never shall.

Well, I wish to ask our club, if they would not object to it, for each Wig that felt like it to draw a comic section and send in to the club. If any of the Wigs know any puzzles or riddles to send them in also.

I enclose a sample of a comic section which I composed and drew, and if it is good enough I would count it as an honor to see it in the paper. As there is none of this in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I think it would be pleasant for us to draw some and send in. I think it would make our club still more interesting and it would show what the Wigwam Club could do, referring to works of imagination.

VIOLET LYTZ.

(Your comic section was very good but to put in the paper it must be done with black ink on white paper and not be nearly so large. Try another without any flirting or lovemaking in it, for I think you can do very good work for a young artist.—C. D.)

CAN USE THE TYPEWRITER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years, and I have had much pleasure in reading the letters. For a while I could not pick up courage to write, but at last, here I am. I think we girls can have a club just as good as the boys, if not better. I am eleven years old, and am in the fifth grade at school, and get along fine. I wonder how many of the Wigs can print on the typewriter. I can quite well and next time I write I will send a letter that I have written on the typewriter. I am sending an envelope and stamp for a button.

CLARA BERRY.

A BIG LOAD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Here comes another Wig waiting to join your club if I may. We live on a homestead forty-two miles southeast of Swift Current. I have six brothers; they have a half section of land each, and the farthest one from home is only seven miles. We have a postoffice and one store two miles away. There was a concert in our schoolhouse last winter. I wanted to go but couldn't, as it was storming, but the following night I went to one twelve miles away. There was twenty-two of us in one sleigh.

Dear Cousin Dorothy, I will close now with best wishes to all the Wigs.

PRAIRIE ROSE.

SORRY TO LOSE THE TEACHER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your charming club. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a long time, I do not know how long, but we think it is a first class paper.

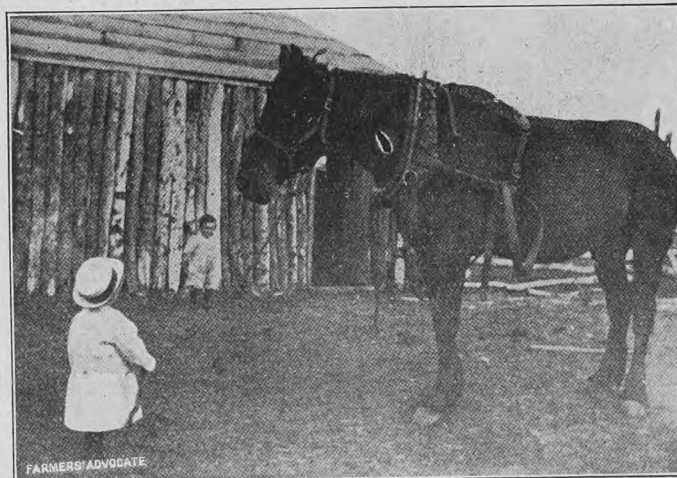
Our teacher's name was Miss H— and we all liked her fine. I am in the first reader at school, and my studies are arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling and composition. My sister got a button; I thought it was very nice and I would like to get one if you will send one to me. I have four sisters and two brothers. I liked the teacher very much and wished she was not going away. When our school closed we had a concert and the children all had to say a piece. I said "The Toys Talk of the World." The children gave the teacher a gold locket and chain. I am glad it is summer; I don't like the winter; it is too cold for me.

MAGGIE BURNES.

A GREAT HELP TO GRANDPA

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I am little and cannot write yet, my auntie is writing for me. I am only six years old and am going to start to school this summer. I am living with grandpa this winter, as my uncle is away. I am helping him do chores and bring in snow and coal for grandpa. I have a little cat called Flossy, a dog called Bruno, and a colt called Prince. I can hitch up my dog Bruno to my sleigh and he will draw me. I liked to sleighride down the snow banks when it was not too cold last winter. My birthday is in the winter, the 3rd of March.

I will tell you about my sisters and brother. I have one brother older than



A Young Hostler

I, his name is Percy, and two little sisters, Dorothy and Ella. Ella is my baby sister. She is just starting to walk. When they come over to grandpa's I have lots of fun playing with them. I like my cousins, Clinton, Otto and Gracie to play with me. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button. I think this letter is long enough for a little boy like me but I would like to see it in print. I am sending my best wishes to you, Cousin Dorothy.

GEORGIE CUMMER.

A DEAR BABY

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your nice corner. I did not see my first letter in print so I hope this escapes the waste paper basket. I was twelve years old on January 24. We have two dogs, three cats, six head of horses, eight cows, one little bossy, two pigs and about seventy-five chickens. The horses names are Billie, Belle, Jimmie, Queenie, Maudie and Patie. I have two dollies. I wish for a button and I will enclose a two cent stamp next time if I see this in print. My sister is married and has got a darling little baby. Its name is Ethel. I guess I will close so as to give the other children room.

BLUE JAY.

HAND RAISED PIGS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken the ADVOCATE for twenty-four years. Two years ago we had a pig with nine little ones. The mother died and father gave the little ones, when they were only three days old, to us children to raise. We fed them new milk from a spoon and had quite a time with them, but we managed to raise them and now one of them has nine little pigs of her own.

SUSIE MACKLIN.

A FINE LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am ten years old but as our old farm was not near school I have only gone six months to school.

We had a trip to Vancouver Island last summer. We left Prince Albert on Monday at noon and got to Regina at eleven that night and had to wait till twelve-thirty for the westbound train. The country we passed through next day was all prairie and we saw large bands of cattle and horses after we left Prince Albert. Everything looked dry and no grass hardly until we got out near the coast. We got to Calgary on Tuesday evening about seven o'clock. We were delayed about three hours when about two miles this side of Calgary because a freight and a work team had collided on the bridge right at the yards, the two engines were jammed into each other.

Not long after we left Calgary there were high mountains covered with snow. I think it was the ninth of June when we got to the coast, and the roses were blooming, and all kinds of flowers. New potatoes and green peas were large enough to use, and strawberries and cherries were ripe.

Vancouver city is a very pretty place. The C. P. R. grounds were lovely. There were so many shade trees and flowers, two or three fountains, and a steep slope covered with Madeira vine.

We sailed on the Joan to Nanaimo and got there about five o'clock. My

they are very interesting. I go to school nearly every day when it is not closed, and I am in the third reader. My studies are arithmetic, reading, spelling, meanings, geography, history and composition. I have four sisters and two brothers. I can play the violin a little, as I have been practicing for a little while. I would like to correspond with any girl of my own age, twelve, if they would write first. My address is Jessie Burness, Frobisher, Sask., Canada.

How many of the Wigs would like to see Cousin Dorothy's picture in the paper? I would.

JESSIE BURNES.

LIKES THE SUMMER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for some years. I like reading the letters of the Wigwam and should like one of the buttons very much. Mammy and I came out to Canada from England last April, but daddy has been here for seven years. I think the Canadian winters are very long and cold but I enjoy myself very much in the summer. I have a pony and ride three miles to school. Daddy has a threshing and plowing outfit and I used to enjoy riding on the plows.

MARY JOSEPHINE RUSSELL.

FOND OF READING

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club and I would like to become a member. I go to school nearly every day and am in grade six. I am very fond of reading. My favorite books are from the Alger series. I ride horseback to school as it is two miles away. They are going to get a van in a few days, as it is a consolidated school.

I have not done much trapping this year, but I caught a weasel. Last summer I had more luck for I caught forty-three gophers.

MARVEN PETERSON.

POOR ROVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken the ADVOCATE for a long time and I have wanted to write but never seemed to be able to sit down for it.

I live on a farm two miles south of Okotoks. We can see the town quite plainly and have a good view on both the south and east but on the west is a very high hill which shelters us from the cold west wind. We used to have two dogs, Rover and Ruff, but now we only have Ruff, as Rover was poisoned. Both the dogs went out one day with the team and when coming back they were running up a hill when Rover fell down dead. We had three dogs die in the same way before.

LITTLE SUNBEAM (age 12).

GIVE A NEIGHBOR A LIFT

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I take great pleasure in reading the letters. Papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for the last five years. I have two brothers and two sisters. My two brothers and sister go to school every day and on the way we give one of our neighbor boys a ride. We have three miles to go. My studies are arithmetic, writing, reading, spelling, geography, composition and drawing. I will close with love to Cousin Dorothy and the little Wigs.

WESLEY WILLIAMS.

A SICK MEMBER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE about a year and like it very much. I am nearly twelve years old, and am in the junior fourth at school, but I have been paralyzed about six months and cannot walk yet. My brother goes to school.

I live on a farm and we have about seventy cows and eight horses. I would like to join the club and am sending an envelope addressed and a two cent stamp on it.

ETHEL ROGERS.

PUMPING BY WIND

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. I am twelve years old; I go to school and am in the fourth grade. We live seventeen miles east of Innisfail. My father has a large threshing outfit. We have a windmill to pump water for the stock. We have quite a number of horses, cattle, pigs and poultry. I have three brothers and three sisters. I am enclosing an envelope stamped and addressed for a button.

JOSEPH LAYDEN.

NAMING A TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written to you for a long time. When I began to take an interest in the club I was rather surprised to see Children's Corner vanish away and the Western Wigwam begin to appear. I, as well as the editor, think it is for the better. I am in grade eight. Our school is one mile away from our home.

Wasn't it sad that local option never passed in Prince Albert? I think it would have been a god-send. Prince Albert was named after Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, afterwards Prince Consort. My father and eldest brother went hunting deer and they killed one elk. I would like to receive a button. Here are a few riddles:

1. Why is a scrubbing woman better than a man? Ans.—Because she is always on her knees.
2. Around the rock the rugged rock, the ragged rascal ran. How many r's are there in that? Ans.—None.
3. A man buys ten cords of coal. What would it come to at the end of a month? Answer.—Ashes.

NORA BEDDOME.

GRATEFUL FOR THE BUTTON

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to your interesting club. I received a button and thought it was very nice, so I am thanking you very much for it. My sister is going to write to you as she wants to get a button. I live on a farm three miles from our nearest town. I read the boys' and girls' letters every week and I think



AN EXCITING ADVENTURE

Dear Editor and Boys,—As my father takes the *Advocate*, I have an opportunity to read the letters that are written by the boys, and am going to join the club. I am telling about an adventure that my father and I had in the Elbow River, and I hope the boys will enjoy my letter.

We crossed the river at one o'clock in the afternoon and went to a neighbor's place to kill a beef. When we finished and were crossing to go back home we found the river had risen while we were over. It floated the box off the running gear and we went floating down the river in the wagon box. We floated down the river for about half a mile and then struck a rock. It threw us out of the box with all the tools and some beef. We finally struggled to the shore, father with me on his back and me hanging on with all my might. We got to the shore safe and sound, but the horses were drowned.

Alta. HAPPY.

A FINE LETTER

Dear Editor,—I have been a very interested reader of your page for a long time, and would like to join the Boys' Club. I live on a farm one mile from the United States line. There is a small town here. I like to trap, but have not done very much at it this winter. There are a good many coyotes around here but I have not had much success getting one yet. My father has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for some time.

EDWARD F. LITTLE (14).

A FINE FAMILY

Dear Editor and Boys,—This is my first letter to your club. I have been reading the letters in the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* all winter, and have now decided to write. I am thirteen years of age. I have seven brothers and two sisters; seven of us go to school every day. We live eighteen miles from town. Father has two hundred and forty acres to put crop in this year. I have two ponies of my own, but they are not broken in to drive or ride yet. The weather is very warm and bright now, and the farmers are seeding and cultivating their land.

PAUL CAYFORD.

CAPTAIN KIDD

Dear Editor:—We live two miles from the school. My brother and I never missed a day that the teacher was there from summer holidays until Christmas, and the teacher gave us the present of a book. My brother also took the highest marks on examinations.

We help with the cattle. We have ninety-one head, and ten horses.

I am ten years old, and am in grade three. My sister is thirteen. She is going to high school, and taking up third-class work. My other sister is at present attending normal.

H. L. KIDD.

OLD ENOUGH TO JOIN

Dear Editor:—This is my first letter to your club. I have been reading the letters with interest, and was wondering if you would let me join. I am twelve years old, and, as I have no brothers, I have to do all my hunting and trapping alone. I help to do the chores in winter. The snow has been so very deep and weather so cold I could not go to school.

I notice that pretty nearly all the members that write have been interested in hunting and trapping. I, like the rest of them, indulge in that kind of sport, too. This has been a bad winter for trapping around here, the snow being so deep one goes to the waist in it. I generally snowshoe any place I want to go.

I have a double-barrel shotgun and a thirty-two Stevens' rifle. I can shoot

pretty well with the shotgun. I hardly ever miss anything I fire at. I very seldom see anything to shoot at with the rifle. The coyotes seem to be quite scarce here this winter.

I think I will bring this letter to an end, by wishing the club every success.

Just A Boy.

(You and B. C. Pete should be good friends, as he has to have all his fun by himself, too.—Ed.)

A PAIR OF PIGEONS

Editor Boys' Club,—This is my first letter to your club. My father takes the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* and I like reading the letters very much. We live on a farm two miles from Lloydminster. I go to school in the summer and not in the winter, because I have to walk. I have a pair of pigeons, and five cats whose names are Spotty, Gorgo, Fanny, Indigo and Bob. We have a team of

now. A simple pair of life preservers can be made by tightly corking two good bottles. Whisky bottles are best. Have them fastened to a canvas belt about your waist with holes on the sides for your bottles. Have the bottles fitted very tightly in the holes so they won't slip out. I like horseback riding, as all boys do, though when I ride fast I have a hard time keeping my hat on, as I have no sombrero and another hat won't stay on. I should like to correspond with Yankee, if the editor would send me his address. Say, I have written one, two, three, pages. Good-bye boys, I will leave you. I am an author of songs. Would the editor like some?

HUGH HUNTER THE SONGSTER.

(Have a debate by all means. I'll be the umpire and reserve my opinion till last. "Yankee" did not send his full address so I can't supply you, but probably he will when he sees this.—Ed.)

TRAPPING IN THE LONELY PLACES

Dear Editor and Boys,—It seems an awful long time since I wrote to the club, but I have been away all winter hunting, so have not had the pleasure to either write, or see the letters the other boys wrote. It will perhaps interest some of you if I tell a little of my experience in a part of the Northwest where there are no settlers at the present time.

Well, I started out about the middle

it was Indians. I walked up and stood by my door and they drove right up and stopped. I said "Good-day," and one of them just grunted. They jumped down, came up to me and one took my rifle, examined it pretty well, then gave it back to me. Two of the men came in the shack, had a look round at everything, and then one of them said "Sing, white man." Well, that was no trouble to me, so I started up with an old song which is pretty well known all over—"Clementine." When I stopped they looked at each other, then said "Sing," so I saw it pleased them and sang a comic parody which they seemed to like. But whether it frightened them, I do not know; they had enough for they went out and I never saw them any more.

The weather was getting colder now and I had to wear a big fur coat to go around, but there was plenty of snow which showed up tracks good. I set traps around for wolves, but I only got two. One day I had a surprise to find a lynx in one of my traps. Deer were plentiful and I had my share of them.

The days began to lengthen and my rat hides were beginning to pile up a little, and I began to get a little wearied of being alone. But one day I was walking out a bit further than usual and saw a trail that had been used a little. I walked along it for a while and was delighted to see a train of sleighs coming, drawn by oxen. I waited to see who it could be, and you may have an idea how glad I was to find it was some white men that I could have a chat with! They were hauling out goods for the Hudson's Bay Company trading posts out Northwest.

March came and with it the snow began to soften, and I began to think of packing up, for my supplies were getting short (except for meat, but I was tired of that). I began collecting my traps, and storing what I could not carry away, and got ready to start next day.

I was up in good time and next morning fastened on my snowshoes, and started. I made pretty good travelling that day, and at night I camped down. I had no supper that night and had to travel next day without anything except a partridge which I shot, picked it and ate it raw. About eight that night I struck a bachelor's shanty and I was tired and hungry.

I have sold my furs now and I am pleased with the returns, but I have been asked "Is it worth it?" It is not. For one reason it is too hard a life on a young fellow, but I like hunting or I would not do it. Well I must close or this will be too long. Wishing the club every success.

SPORTSMAN.

(The editor and members of the Boys' Club give you a very hearty vote of thanks for your fine long letter, telling us just the kind of thing we want to know about the trapper's life in the north. Thank you again.—Ed.)

* * *

Capt. Turner, of the *Mauretania*, recounted the other day the birth of plum duff the dish of sailors.

"Duff," he said, "had a Christmas origin. One Christmas Day, hundreds of years ago, at sea, a ship in a storm was swept by a comber that carried off her cook, her crate of chickens, her turkeys—in a word, the whole raw material of her Christmas dinner.

"But the sailors were determined to have at least some sort of a Christmas pudding. They knew nothing about cooking, and they drew lots for their new cook. The lot fell to the boatswain's mate.

"This chap fished up a cook book from the bottom of his sea chest, ran over the pudding recipes, and chose one that began:—

"Make a stiff dough."

"He made a pudding after this recipe. It was stuffed with Malaga raisins and covered with a rich sauce. The men were delighted.

"Put a name to it," they said. "Put a name to it!"

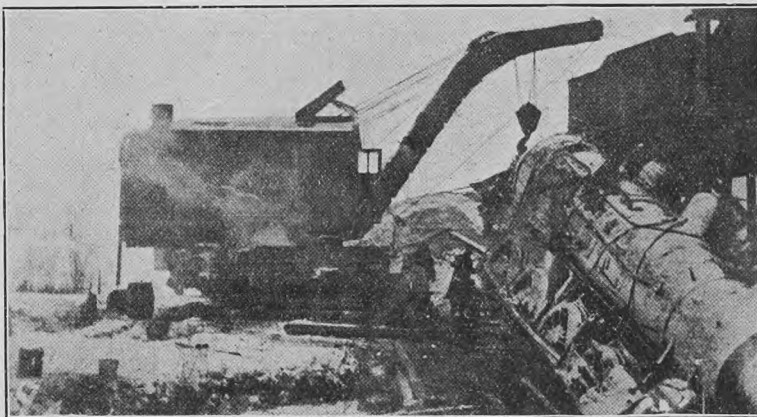
"And to the boatswain's mate, knowing that 'r-o-u-g-h' was pronounced 'rough' and thinking 'd-o-u-g-h' followed the same rule, answered readily:—

"It's called duff, mates!"

* * *

Friend—So you've taken your son in to teach him the business, I hear. How's he turning out?

Business Man (wearily)—Great success! He's teaching me.



A Wrecking Train at Work

Photo by "Capt. Cook."

horses called Pat and Billy. My uncle is living with us and he has two dogs called Kid and Pete. We have been in Canada eight years and I have not been on a train for that time. I shoot with my 22-rifle. I will close, wishing the club every success.

JOHN BLACKWELL.

SEND ON YOUR SONGS

To the Boys' Club,—As letters are scant I will write again to fill some empty space. In a recent letter entitled "Made an Engine," the writer said that a deer's head with rifles crossed would be a fine emblem for our club. Let's have a debate on the subject. Another boy said that a coyote with a bird in its mouth would do. I don't think that resembles our club, for the heading has the bird only. On the other hand, it has both. What does the editor say? Would he kindly tell me? My birthday is on the twenty-fifth and as it usually is sloppy and wet then I never knew what a birthday party of my own was like. My father owns a threshing outfit complete and a sawmill outfit and besides a gasoline launch. It leaves us with three engines; two are steamers, the third is a motor.

Have many boys travelled far from home? I don't know what a passenger car is like. We have travelled up and down the billowy Rainy River quite a bit in the launch. She cuts the foam-crested waves with her sharp prow so that the water flies high on both sides, forming curtains of the water. She is an open boat and goes at ten to twelve miles an hour. It is the cut of her hull that gives her the speed. She has a three-horse power engine and when it runs right we take our vegetables to town with her. The sawmill engine is a Western traction and is a 20-horse power. The threshing engine is of an old type and is a seventeen horse power.

How many of the boys like swimming? I do, and can swim pretty well

of November, with provisions, a small cook stove and just the little necessities that a fellow would need to cook with. I had a team to take up all my provisions, traps, cartridges, etc., then brought the team back and walked out again, a distance of about ninety miles. It took me three days, as it is pretty rough country in places.

I landed safely at my shack, which I had put up just outside a bluff, and no one but those who have lived so far from civilization can imagine the sense of loneliness that seems to come across one. Well, I was there and had to make the best of it, so I set about getting things in order a little, cooked a meal of partridge, potatoes and porridge, and then prepared my bed, which, although it was only made of "slough feathers," was very welcome.

Up again the next morning, ate my breakfast, then went out to have a look around for tracks of any big game, but as there was not much snow and was thawing a little I did not find any, so I came back about noon and had dinner. I went out again with a bunch of traps to the lake, then I began to get busy. There were plenty of rat houses and all thoughts of loneliness vanished. Night came and I had brought along with me a gymnastic book, and till bed time came I would enjoy myself trying to go through the gymnastic exercises as well as I could in the shack. After I had been there a while I had little time for anything but watching the traps in the day and then skinning the game at night. Time went quickly and on nice, bright, sunny days I would be walking around to my traps singing, and thinking how good it was to be free from the world.

One day I was going my usual round to the traps and I could see in the distance two or three wagons. My heart jumped with joy to think I would be able to see some one to talk with.

On they came, making straight for my shanty, but I was disappointed, for

Children's Dresses

STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments by Dyeing them with



DYOLA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

and making them over.

Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet.
The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited,
Montreal, Can. 8c

Queen's University

Kingston, Ontario.

ARTS, EDUCATION,
THEOLOGY, MEDICINE
SCIENCE, including
ENGINEERING.

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

ARTS SUMMER SESSION

July 3rd to August 11th

For Calendars write the Registrar,
G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ont.

A THEATRE AT HOME

COLUMBIA VICTOR EDISON



We sell
all makes

7 days'
Free
Trial
if desired

This Columbia in beautiful modern cabinet with latest aluminium scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown.

The disc style reigns supreme.

\$29 Only freight paid, Including 14 large selections (7 double discs) of your own choice.

Pay \$5.00 Down
and \$4 Monthly

Other Columbia Outfits, \$25.00, \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00, etc.

Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40, \$55.00, \$75.00 and upwards.
Edison Outfits with 12 records, \$19.50, \$23.70, \$32.80, \$43.20, \$56.20.

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly.
Double Discs, 2 different selections, 85c. All languages. Imported British records now ready.

Gold moulded Cylinder Records, two-minute, 25c.; four-minute, 45c.

Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 2-minute, 45c.; 4-minute, 65c.
Satisfaction guaranteed. We have second-hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 30,000 records; 40 styles of pianos

Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet No. 42.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

Biggest Piano and Phonograph House in Canada. Wholesale and Retail.
295 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Try a Farmer's Advocate
Ad. and Watch Results

The Garden of a Commuter's Wife

By Mabel Osgood Wright

CHAPTER IX.

(Continued from last week)

The doorstep was reached at last, and the packages stowed in the rockaway; I breathed more freely, but no, there was a last word, and it was not mine. With her foot on the step, Aunt Lot turned to say,—

"Now, Barbara, when Delia marries at Christmas, you'll doubtless have difficulty in getting a waitress. This commuting business, with early breakfast and late dinner, and the dishes to wash up at goodness knows what hours, isn't popular, and you'll have trouble. But if you'll let me, I can get you a good young woman from our town. She is not very strong and she has never lived out, so she wouldn't expect high wages, and I might keep her a few weeks without pay to help me out and counsel and train her for you."

At this juncture from some cause known only to Tim, the horse grew restive, and I had just sufficient self-control left to cross the piazza, enter the house, and close the door without banging it; then I flew up to the attic, followed by Bluff, who had been in hiding behind of the study sofa, as he had never forgiven Aunt Lot for once beating him with her parasol, his only whipping as far as I knew, when he had given her a too affectionate greeting on her return from making state calls.

Once in my retreat, I closed the door and lay on the old lounge panting; I remained there, saying things for quite a time, and finally recovered enough to take my outlook seat at the dormer window.

Oh, the soothing whisper of outdoors even when the voice comes from leafless trees having a clearer, more incisive tone than that of dense leafage, and the pines and spruces come forward and keep up a full accompaniment like the lapping of waves that is unheard at an earlier season.

As I looked out I realized a feature that I had never before noticed. The evergreens, so old that they had lost all Christmas-tree stiffness and taken easy attitudes, had been so planted that as the elms and maples lost their leaves, they seemed to disappear into the draperies of these sturdy trees, and be replaced by them. So that on hill, grass slope, or flanking the walk the furry green of white pines or the fretwork of spruce and hemlock barred out winter desolation, while the living green in the form of younger bird-sown seedlings of the old trees crosses the woody pasture until it blends with the sombre tone of the native red cedars that gather round the bars.

Woman; you who have bought the bit of ground with trees on the cross-road, that your children may be born to country life, plant evergreens in the north for a windbreak and on the south for a pleasure to the eye. Not the new-fangled blue spruces, golden hemlocks fit only to be confined to the lawn as breeze-excluding ornaments, or the stunted firs of florist's catalogues, but the sturdy old forest trees that rear their heads laughing in the gale and grow mightily, white pines and the Scotch fir of ruddy bark, white and black spruce of long or clustering cones, graceful hemlock spruce, and the dwarfer balsam fir of fragrant breath.

These are the things of the garden of winter that none may spare, and they also become welcome havens to the birds that are brave enough to bear us company.

I was quite soothed by the prospect before me in combination with the warmth of Bluff's body, for he sat leaning against my knees with his chin resting in my hands and eyes fixed on my face. A knock on the door broke the spell.

Enter Martha Corkle, neat, respect-

ful, but evidently laboring under excitement.

"Mrs. Evan, what ham I? You having told me never to take kitchen complaints to Mr. Evan, I'm obliged to ask you, and no disrespect intended, what I ham."

For a moment I thought she had lost her mind, then I realized that Aunt Lot's visit to the kitchen had probably created some sort of storm, and that Martha's query was a bit of the wreckage, so I waited for further information.

"Ham I 'ousekeeper with haauthority over the two maids, or only cook? and if but cook, does my word 'old in the kitchen?"

Shades of inherited service descending upon an overfree country, this was indeed a dilemma! I temporized from lack of ability to express in suitable words the entire liberty of the house servant. Perchance if Martha understood, she would be reasonable, for I simply would not have domestic broils.

"You are Martha Corkle, Mr. Evan's old nurse, of whom he thought so much that when he left his old home he brought you away with him. I knew that our ways are not yours, and I was afraid that you would be unhappy; but I did not want to disappoint the master by telling him so, and I thought that a familiar face might make it seem more homelike here to him. In this country, unless it is a great household of many men and maids, we do not put one in authority over the others, for the mistress is the housekeeper.

"You are the cook, and it is your place to be motherly and make the kitchen pleasant to the others who are younger and have not the advantage of your training; but if they make you discomfort that you cannot avoid, tell me, and I will speak to them. What was the trouble today?"

"Tea, Mrs. Evan, tea and pins on my pastry board. Not but what the allowance is liberal enough and to spare for the extra cup that it makes a body feel homelike to draw when they so likes, but the quality. I stand by English breakfast as the wholesomest and most tasty, Eliza and Delia prefers rank oolong, which I hold puckers the stomach and coppers it.

"This morning you wrote the order for the grocer for so much tea, at so much a pound weight, without mention of the kind. I tells him breakfast, Delia says oolong. When I disputes her right, she says that two wants it, and over here the majority rules! and I want to know must I have my inwards coppered or drop tea?"

The situation was both comical and pathetic, for in the selfishness of majority rule how often individuality as well as individual right is made to suffer.

"How about the pins?" I asked.

"It is this way. The others being through before me of an afternoon and at leisure for a couple of hours, and their room being overcool for sitting bring their sewing to my kitchen, and instead of keeping it neat and together, Mrs. Evan, they scatters their needles and pins about reckless, yesterday leaving pins on the edge of the board itself where I was making those pa'tridge the doctor bagged, into a game pasty, and two pins rolled into the hupper crust, it being a mercy that they pointed up and I saw them. The blame of them would be to me, and yet I have no say-so to stop it."

My native spunk urged me to say that she had better return home if she was discontented, but then my Familiar Spirit who often talks with me and sometimes gives good advice, made a suggestion; for after all, there was reason under the grievance, and that is too often overlooked in kitchen matters.

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Our large illustrated catalogue will be ready for mailing on May 31st. The catalogue will contain over 500 half-tone engravings and two handsome photographs, one in Sepia Tone, and the other in black and white. This catalogue is the most up to date in photographic supplies, and the goods are listed at prices that cannot be beaten.

Send 10 cents in stamps, for mailing, and we will mail you the catalogue, and one exposure meter free.

Amateur developing and finishing at reasonable prices. Films developed for 10 cents per roll, any size.

We stock the ANSCO and the ENSIGN films to fit any camera.

THE LARGEST MAIL ORDER HOUSE IN THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLY TRADE

Manitoba Photo Supply Co.

255 1/2 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

Surely the girls should have a place to sit and sew.

"Martha," I said, "there are many things that I shall readjust and change, but I cannot do it at once. Let us both be patient and help each other for Mr. Evan's sake.

"You shall have your own allowance of breakfast tea, and the others their oolong, for they, also, have a right of choice; and tomorrow I will have the little storeroom out of the kitchen cleaned and fitted for a sitting room, with table, lamp, a spare sofa from upstairs, and, perhaps, a sewing machine, and then it will be against the rule to have sewing in the kitchen. But if you still feel discontented in the spring, I'm sure Mr. Evan will send you home again."

"I'm not for goin' that far in complaints, Mrs. Evan," she replied, in evident horror at striking her colors or at implied desertion of one of "the family," even if only the youngest son. "And now that you understood me, Mrs. Evan, is consol'n', and I'll say no more, as the pins is to go."

Exit Martha Corkle.

The clumping made by her flat, stout, English shoes on the stairs had hardly ceased when it seemed to begin again. Was she returning?

No, Bluff gave the growl that announced a stranger, who knocked with masculine vigor.

Enter Mrs. Mullins—a one-time cook, but now a portly Irish matron, owner of a smooth tongue, that lies comfortably and coaxes successfully, a cow, two pigs, numerous fowls, and an onion field, in addition to a husband and five daughters. In spite of being a perfectly healthy woman, she had come to father at diverse times with the symptoms of all the ordinary diseases at her tongue's end, of which same troubles she was miraculously cured by chalk powders and brown dough pills, so I went directly for her chief foible.

"Well, Mrs. Mullins, what is amiss with you today? Is the pain in your head or your heels? for you are too thrifty to leave home before dinner-time merely to make a call."

"And yer right and yer wrong, Miss Barbara, darlint; God forgive me, for Mrs. it is! I'm never the one for gallivantin' in the mornin' widout cause; but, all the same, the trouble's not mine, but another's, and as it's well-nigh noon, I'll make short words of it. It's Dalia. Your Dalia that has shook off her match and has asked me, she bein' ashamed to face it nd expectin' reproaches, if you'll kape her on in her place, for she's entirely out of the notion of marriage."

"Dalia not going to be married! and her wedding gown bought, and the date set for Christmas, after all the talk of the fine house Patsy's mother was to deed to them on the wedding day?"

"That same talk's the meat of the trouble entirely.—Dalia give out about the day and the house, Mrs. Doolan she smooled an' says, 'There's toime enough yet. Patsy's but a lad, only thirty-five come Easter next. Av course, and him my only son and me a widdy, when I bespoken Dalia for him' (for they do say it was the mother that fixed the match to plaze him, Patsy bein' too bashful), 'I give promise o' the house on the weddin' day,' givin' a big wink, 'but that same day is not yit set.'

"Dalia claimed she'd bring Mother Doolan round all so fine, and worked

Lightning

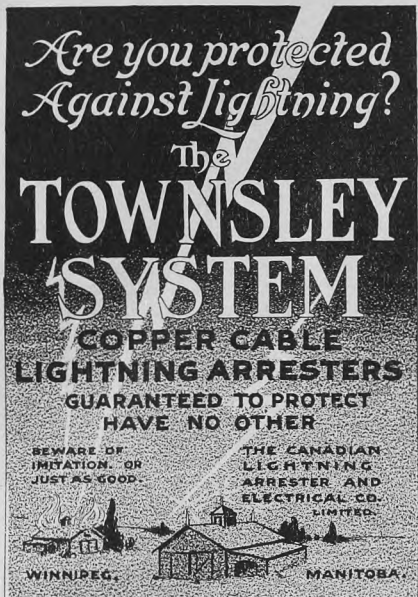
cannot possibly damage your barns or home if they are protected with the PURE COPPER CABLE of the **Townsley System**

Beware

of other so-called "Lightning" protectors now being exploited.

Don't touch any proposal of the kind till you know what there is in.

Townsley's



You Are Absolutely Guaranteed

against all damage from Lightning Storms by the guarantee which accompanies every installation made by

Townsley.

THIS IS THE TIME

to have the work done. The cost is trifling and payments may be made to suit you. No building rodded by us has ever been damaged by Lightning. See our agent or write direct.

The Canadian Lightning Arrester Co. Ltd.
197 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Patsy to backing her up, for as they'd been keepin' company, two years come Michaelmas, she'd the right of thinkin' of being settled, and settled now it is. It wor well before dark Hallowe'en when Patsy come creepin' up the lane wid Dalia, she laughin' and confident, well pleased wid herself, and castin' her black eyes around sassy like. But he wor unaisy, and all broken out on the face wid sweat, though a cool evenin'.

"Says I to my oldest daughter Kate, who was home, there bein' a strike in the shoeshop, 'Puttin' it together wid the words the old woman spoke the day; they're a-walkin' reckless near home.' 'Look, mother, for the love o' heaven, they're a-goin' in!' Dalia t'reated to have it out, and there'll be music for sure."

"And widout another word, us two, bein' o' wan moind, clipped out in the shed that commands Doolan's premises through a knot-hole that Katie's enlarged a bit for convynience. But I hadn't got me best eye placed comfortable,—the doctor, bless him, knows well the trouble I had wid me off eye,—when something flew out o' Doolan's front door, dasht boy, and up the lane to the turnpike."

"When I got me soight straight, I saw it was them three all a-sprintin' for dear loife. Patsy was a leadin', Dalia a-followin', givin' him her mind for out-runnin' her. Old Mrs. Doolan, a lashin' the air wid a big broom, was but a step in the rear."

"'But there'll be murther done,' says I to Katie, and we shlipt down the road behind the cedar bushes. In that we was disappointed, for just before they all reached the turn, Dalia passed Patsy, givin' him a terrible cuff, and callin', 'Take that, ye quakin' bowl o' mush!' that he stumbled and fell into the ditch, from which Mrs. Doolan had him out in an eyewink, and was leadin' him home by the ear like a sthrayed pig."

"Not a word was spoke the noight, but come All Saints' mornin' I took up wid Mrs. Doolan goin' to mass."

"Mrs. Mullins," says she, 'will yer belayve me, Patsy's that fond o' me

he can't think o' marriage, and he's broke wid Dalia, but a nice farm he'll get the day he does it, though he do claim the girl's not born he'd look at along o' me. Yer might ha' heard him swearin' it only lasht night."

"'Bad cess but I didn't,' thought I; but I said, 'Sure the boy's but a lad,' to kape the peace, me pigsty a lappin' a bit on her land, the same convayn-jencing me greatly."

"That night Patsy he come a-bawlin' and prayin' to me to coax Dalia to see him, and a-sayin' he'd lave the old woman if Dalia'd make up; and I had fair to trap her at our house she was that contrary."

"'Dalia, darlint, whatever'll I do? Have patience! the old woman won't last forever,' he playded, the tears streamin' from him; 'and if ye lave me, I'll go drown for sure,' he begged on his two knees."

"'She's long outlasted my notion for you,' quoth Dalia, 'and her dyin' would change nothin'. There's two buried in your grave already, and she'd be overnear the top for safety. I've got sense, thanks to you, Patsy Doolan, which is what I lacked before. And she walked out, and Patsy he got up from his two knees, and to kape his word went out and drowned hisself in drink before witnesses in Grogan's saloon."

Mrs. Mullins talked so rapidly, hurried by a keen relish of her subject, that I followed her with difficulty, divided between laughter and admiration of Delia's spirit. So when Mrs. Mullins creaked downstairs, she carried the tidings to the girl that, failing of being a bride, she might still be a waitress without reproach."

Having a healthy appetite, and no woman being within reach with whom I could discuss the morning's happenings, thereby magnifying their importance, I went in search of luncheon, and by the time it appeared, together with father, the only part of the trilogy of woes that seemed worth repeating was Mrs. Mullins's account of the failure of Delia's venture in real estate."

X

WINTER.

THE GARDEN OF BOOKS

December 3. Winter has come in a single night, the picturesque winter of Christmas cards wrapped snugly in ermine robes and travelling to the jingle of sleigh bells. It is only occasionally that he travels in this guise, more often coming as gaunt Black Frost with the northwind for pace-maker, trampling the naked fields with mailed feet, freezing the very pith of the leafless trees, numbing the huddled birds as they glean seed in the furrows, and making us feel the hopeless cruelty of Nature's sterner moods when unassuaged by human kindness.

However fickle our climate may be, it is never monotonous, and so after three open, or at least snowless winters, to-morrow many sleighs will be let down from the lofts where they were fast sinking into Rip Van Winkle sleep, while wolf skins and buffalo robes, the relics of a vanished tribe, will leave the camphor chests, and again see the light of day.

Night before last was the time of the "watch fires." The sun went down with the clear red afterglow that in summer usually indicates the coming of hot dry weather. The air in fact was warm, of the real Indian summer softness, such as often continues for many weeks after the killing frosts of middle November.

I am glad that the watch fires are still kept up. I remember being awakened, wrapped in a blanket, and taken out to light my first fire. Father himself started the custom, and I feared that it might have died out during my absence, with other signs of the seasons that add so much to country living.

All through the autumn, as the farmers cut the brush from meadow edges or cleared weeds and stubble from the corn-fields, fires would be seen at night, the leisure time they took for burning the rubbish. Oftentimes these fires were lighted, and being left to tend themselves, spread, doing much damage, or else a conflagration of house or barn was thought to be merely a brush fire, and so neighborly aid was withheld.

For these reasons father had suggested that every one should gather his rubbish as usual, but wait to burn it until the first night of winter, when all the neighborhood could be out and on the watch to see and enjoy the bonfires that flickered from hill to hill quite out to the point that runs into the bay, and make a festival of "watching in" winter.

Evan and I went together to the hilltop well back of the house and woods, where Bertie had collected a grand pyre of stubble, shrub trimmings, and weed hay from the roadsides, all capped and held in place by pine and hemlock boughs that had been cut away in clearing the meandering cowpath that was to be the walk through our wild garden in the wood lot.

It was a beautiful night, the many voices coming from afar and the vivid flames lent an air of newness and mystery to familiar surroundings. Every time Evan stirred the pile with his fork, the landscape perspective changed and now and then a weasel, a fox, or some other little night-prowling animal, startled from its lair, would dart across a streak of light, to be instantly swallowed by the darkness again.

Finally the last flicker died away; and when nothing remained but a glowing circle of embers that could do no harm in the middle of the plowed field, we strolled slowly home, Evan with his coat on his arm, and I fanning my face which the fire had toasted, with my useful but rather dilapidated hat which had seen service as carrier for nuts or small tufts of ebony spleenwort, pipsissewa, or partridge berry that from time to time I added to the little wild fernery that lives in the middle of the dinner table.

"Are you ready for winter?" asked Evan, who had been away for a few days' visit to an F. M. (an American title signifying Financial Mightiness) whose recent purchase of a tract of forest, field, and river was to be turned into a home park.

"Is any one ever ready to be shut in or see the friendly earth so seemingly

dead? But if you mean have I done all the out door gardening that is possible before spring, I can certainly say that I have, and that I am ready for winter. The narcissus, Bermuda lillies, Roman hyacinths, early tulips, and freezias are all potted and buried in the cold frame, ready to be brought in succession as house plants. I've sown ounces, in fact quite half a pound of Shirley poppy seed in front of the hardy plants, the entire length of the walk on the way to the sun garden; the perennials have cedar bough windbrakes over them, the old roses are mulched with coarse litter, and the new ones are all bonneted with straw after the most approved fashion. The only thing remaining to be done when the ground freezes for good is to cover the bulbs outside the study window.

"Then," said Evan, slyly, "I think I shall not be interfering with your garden operations if I bring home some plans to-morrow night and work over them here where I can be free from interruptions. Incidentally, I might spare a few hours of daylight to unpack my bachelor belongings, and get our books into winter quarters."

(To be Continued)

The Quiz Club

A few of their curious enigmas, charades, and other odd tangles to entrap the unwary

QUIZ CLUB'S REPORT

Winners of Prizes: For 46—Allie Morrison, Delisle, Saskatchewan; for 51—Martha Steen, Nanton, Alberta; for 57—Miss H. Capron, Blackfalds, Alberta.

Other excellent answers are acknowledged from: J. M. Drinnan, Cora F. Blair, E. A. Hadley, Abraham Pocock, C. J. Weeks, Mrs. J. S. Stimson, Jessie N. Newville, E. P. Martin, L. W. F., Clarence Burry, Kittie Lewis, D. A. White, Osborne B. Parkinson, Daisy Yarrow, L. H. Wright, Donald McCuaig, M. Louise Jordan, John C. Woodcock, G. A. Haley, Harold Thompson, E. H. Conant, Jacob F. Epp, H. S. Nevers, L. W. Norman, Rose Coles, Geo. E. Fowler, William Rice, L. E. Sprague, Marion Bailey, Etta Shorey, Mrs. Maud Cook, Mrs. W. W. Pearson, S. K. Smith, William Flewitt, C. E. F., Kate Staples, Myrtle Whittle, E. D. Ross, Isabel Turnbull, F. W. Browne, C. A. Ham, Geo. E. Russell, Jno. H. Davidson, N. C. Hammond, Dora Dwight, Ella Broadbent, B. F. Damon, Ellen Laura Woolland, T. B. Drew, Jessie Potter, Wm. K. Newell, S. B. Thomas, Edna Adams, R. P. Wilson, Hugh John McPherson, Jennie S. Barlow, G. Henry, Pearl Wallace, T. F. King, Sarah Penley.

ANSWERS

69.—The lines make "IN."

70.—Sage, rue, balm, spearmint, pennyroyal, lavender, lad's-love, hoarhound, catnip, basil, savory, mar-joram.

71.—As Sunny received three pears from Honey and only one from Funny, Honey should have nine marbles and Funny three.

72.—Lies in wait, lies in weight.

73.—Gem. 2. Topaz. 3. Pearl. 4. Sapphire. 5. Diamond. 6. Opal. 7. Coral. 8. Agate. 9. Emerald. 10. Amethyst. 11. Ruby.

74.—The understanding was that the key should consist of a number containing six figures, that the first letter should be the same as the next six would be when the key was applied to them, and that the message should begin with the eighth letter. Thus, in the example given, the letter X at the beginning informed him that the next six letters would become X's when changed according to the key, and as X plus 3 equals A, X plus 1 equals Y, X plus 2 equals Z, X plus 4 equals B, X plus 7 equals E, and X plus 6 equals D, the key must be 312476. That is, these numbers are to be subtracted from the letters of the cipher to give the place of the solution letter in the alphabet, 3 meaning the third letter before W, or T, 1 meaning the first letter before I, or H, and so on.

MARKETS

Nervous, but strong, markets ruled throughout the week for wheat. Although the net gain for the week was little better than a cent for cash, or the best options, there were times when a change of a couple of cents developed within as many hours. On various occasions during the week there were jumps of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent in quick time. Oats held strong and showed a steady advance, cash oats going up $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the options pretty nearly as much.

A scarcity of low grades for immediate delivery seems to be the cause. There was little change in barley and flax. In live stock prices hold steady, with the outlook for an advance. Arrivals have been scarce, although there is no ground for the rumor announced in Toronto papers that Winnipeg is facing a meat famine. The scarcity, however, should result in increased prices to those who have good stock for sale.

WINNIPEG CASH PRICES						
Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	96	96	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 2 Nor.	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93
No. 3 Nor.	90	91	90 $\frac{1}{4}$	91	91	90 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 4	85	86	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5	80	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{3}{4}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$
No. 6	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	74 $\frac{1}{2}$	75	74 $\frac{1}{2}$
Feed	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	62	62	62	62
Oats—						
No. 2 C. W.	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{4}$
Barley—						
No. 3	69	69	69	70	70	70
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	232	232	232	230	230	230

WINNIPEG OPTIONS						
Wheat—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	95	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{3}{4}$	96
Oct.	89 $\frac{3}{8}$	90 $\frac{3}{8}$	90	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats—						
May	34 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	35 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$
July	36 $\frac{1}{8}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	36 $\frac{3}{8}$	37 $\frac{3}{8}$	38 $\frac{1}{8}$
Flax—						
May	233	234	232	232	230	238
July	235	232	235	235	235	235

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS						
Chicago—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	91 $\frac{1}{4}$	95	94 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	88	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	88 $\frac{3}{4}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sept.	87 $\frac{3}{8}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{3}{8}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minneapolis—						
May	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$
July	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$
Sept.	91	92	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$
New York—						
May	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$
July	94 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$	95
Sept.	92 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{3}{4}$
Duluth—						
May	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{7}{8}$	100	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
July	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	100 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sept.	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

DULUTH FLAX						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
May	254	260	258	257	257	256
July	255	259	.....	.....	257 $\frac{1}{2}$	256

LIVERPOOL MARKET						
Cash—	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Nor.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	108	108	109	.....
No. 2 Nor.	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	108
No. 3 Nor.	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....
Futures—						
May	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99	99	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
July	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oct.	97	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	97 $\frac{3}{8}$	98	98 $\frac{1}{4}$

CANADIAN VISIBLE			
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Total visible	11,081,687	7,419,761	542,867
Last week	13,672,534	7,593,071	533,119
Last year	7,345,858	6,303,983	947,292
Fort William	5,357,552	3,226,083	184,959
Port Arthur	3,984,131	3,360,573	267,833
Depot Harbor	31,695	17,373	.....
Meaford	64,172	15,947	.....
Midland, Tiffin	93,713	204,395	.....
Collingwood	31,467	.....	.....
Owen Sound	60,333	29,301	.....
Goderich	415,825	84,909	4,419
Port Colborne	371,581	6,593	.....
Kingston	97,600	3,900	6,300
Montreal	262,074	299,127	73,751
Quebec	9,300	86,771	5,600
St. John, N. B.	51,437	.....	.....
Victoria Harbor	28,457	83,435	.....

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS			
Total world's shipments 11,088,000, previous week, 12,016,000; last year, 12,080,000. Comparison by countries was as follows:			
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
America	1,952,000	2,032,000	2,464,000
Russia	4,344,000	3,384,000	4,376,000
Danube	968,000	1,152,000	400,000
Argentina	2,120,000	2,824,000	3,152,000
Australia	960,000	1,736,000	1,216,000
Austria	.....	16,000	.....
Chili, North Africa	128,000	72,000	96,000

GRAIN

Throughout the week Winnipeg markets had a tendency to follow Chicago quotations. Liverpool cables had comparatively little effect. In the United States the bulls made much of dry weather talk, and were able to make their opinions count. Tuesday and Thursday were two strong days. May wheat jumped almost four cents in Chicago on Tuesday, while other American markets and Winnipeg advanced from one to two cents. Thursday saw a jump of about two cents. On Saturday, however, there was a slump, Chicago May falling off three and a half cents. It is claimed that someone unloaded a big delivery. Then the market gained again. An increased demand for export has had much to do with the increases that developed.

Dry weather talk is prevalent in many parts of the States. In Canada there is no alarm, owing to weather conditions. Everywhere the seed is going in in double-quick time, and rain any time before the 20th will please the majority of grain growers.

The Inter-Ocean (Chicago) under date of May 6 says:

Wheat bulls who have been following the market all week took profits on their holdings yesterday and said they did not like the action of the market. To see May advance and the distant future decline created an impression in their minds that the deal was nearing its end.

There were reports of rains in the Northwest which were not true, but it was cloudy over the three Northwestern states, and the traders are looking for rain before Sunday night. It was also noticeable that the bears were not pressing their advantage to any extent on the break, as has been their custom on any weakness of late, as uncertainty as to the northwestern situation held them in check.

A despatch from Chicago, dated May 5, refers to the market situation as follows: Conservative leaders express opinion that if it were not for the big holders of wheat growing out of the May deal and showing losses for everybody concerned there would now be no such clamor about the possibility of dry weather injury to spring crop later, as present conditions are reported almost perfect for the plant. This market is influenced by the big holdings of wheat and the inability of the shorts to fill their contracts except by covering in a market where there is little for sale except on remarkably strong swells. Instead of distributing wheat and reducing the stock at this time of the year the high price is drawing heavy sales of wheat from outside points. It looks as if Chicago will go into the next crop year with a big lead of wheat on hand. No one can say just how long the present bull tactics will rule the market but with reasonably good weather for the whole country the trade regards the advance as not on a natural basis, considering the great crop promise and the low cash demand.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream—		
Sour, per pound butterfat	.....	.23 to 25c.
Sweet, " " " "	.....	30c.
Butter—		
Creamery, fresh, in boxes	.....	.23 to 24c.
" " " bricks	.....	.25 to 26c.
No. 1 dairy	.....	16 to 18c.
No. 2 dairy	.....	13 to 15c.
Cheese—		
Manitoba make	.....	13 to 14c.
Eggs—		
Fresh gathered	.....	16 to 17c.
Meats—		
Cured ham, per lb.	.....	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Breakfast bacon, per lb.	.....	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Dry, salted sides, per lb.	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Beef, hind quarters, per lb.	.....	12c.
Beef, front quarters, per lb.	.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Mutton, per lb.	.....	13c.
Pork, per lb.	.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Veal, per lb.	.....	11c.

Hides and Wool—

Country cured, per lb.	.....	7 to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.
Lamb and sheep skins	.....	35 to 75c.
Unwashed wool	.....	9 to 11c.
Feed—		
Bran, per ton	.....	\$20.00
Shorts, per ton	.....	21.00
Chopped barley, per ton	.....	24.00
Chopped oats, per ton	.....	25.50
Chopped barley and oats	.....	25.00

Hay—		
No. 1	.....	13.00
No. 2	.....	12.00
No. 3	.....	11.00
Timothy—		
No. 1	.....	17.00
No. 2	.....	16.00
No. 3	.....	15.00
Potatoes—		
Per bushel, in car lots	.....	.70 to 75c.
Per bushel, farmers' loads	.....	.75 to 80c.

LIVESTOCK

Seeding operations have put a stop to shipment of live stock, the consequence being that some days find few or no arrivals. In the East, some choice stall-fed animals have been offered and brought \$6.00, or slightly over. The outlook in Winnipeg is for an advance in prices for cattle. On Wednesday there were good offerings, and everything worth while was in demand. Hogs also were bought up without any loss of time. No person seems to have sheep to sell.

Rice & Whaley's weekly letter, dated May 4th, reads as follows:

Receipts for the week so far: Cattle, 438; calves, 16; hogs, 902; as compared with 308 cattle, 37 calves, and 476 hogs for the same days of last week.

The first two days of this week there were no cattle on sale, and this had the effect of putting the buyers on edge, and the trade yesterday and to-day was quite active with prices a shade stronger on the most desirable class of cattle. Top cattle sold from \$5.75 to \$6.00, and but very few were good enough to bring this price. The present indications are that grain fed cattle have struck the low-water mark, and while we can see nothing at this time to boost prices, we believe it safe to figure on present quotations holding firm.

The light supply of hogs this week has placed the market on a keen, active basis. The best straight hogs are quotable from \$6.75 to \$7.00, with roughs and stags from \$1 to \$2 per hundred below the price of good hogs. We rather look for a more generous supply as soon as the farmers are through seeding. Nothing doing in the snoop line outside of a couple of loads from St. Paul. Good fat sheep are quotable from \$5.50 to \$6.00; veals, firm, at \$5.50 to \$6.00 for choice kinds; common veals and heavy calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Choice butcher steers and		
heifers, delivered	.....	\$5.50 to \$5.75
Good butcher cows and		
heifers	.....	4.75 to 5.25
Medium mixed butcher		
cattle	.....	4.00 to 4.50
Choice hogs	.....	6.75
Choice lambs	.....	5.50 to 6.00
Choice sheep	.....	5.00 to 5.50
Choice light calves	.....	5.00 to 5.50
Medium calves	.....	4.50 to 5.00

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES

No.	Hogs—	Avg. Weight	Price
20	Steers	1005	\$5.45
14	"	1226	5.75
15	"	976	5.90
11	"	1106	6.25
7	"	1081	4.85
1	Cow	1060	2.50
1	"	875	3.50
1	"	1000	4.25
4	"	1048	4.75
8	"	1119	4.50
2	"	967	3.00
7	"	1095	5.00
1	Bull	1070	2.50
1	"	1330	3.30
1	"	1140	3.50
2	Bulls	1212	4.00
7	"	1363	4.25
7	"	1605	4.50
1	Calf	525	4.75
4	Calves	188	5.75
8	"	142	6.00
2	"	75	5.00
1	Hog	180	6.25
247	Hogs	216	6.75

TORONTO

Good quality, light butchers' cattle 950 to 1,000 pounds, \$5.75 ; good mixed butcher, \$5.25 to \$5.50 ; common, \$4.25 to \$5.50 ; heavy export, \$6 to \$6.10 ; stockers and feeders from \$4.75 to \$5.75 ; sheep and lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.25 ; calves, \$3.50 to \$6.50 ; hogs, \$6, f. o. b., fed and watered.

CHICAGO

Cattle—Beeves, \$5 to \$6.50 ; Texas steers, \$4.60 to \$5.50 ; Western steers, \$4.80 to \$5.65 ; stockers and feeders, \$4 to \$5.45 ; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$5.60 ; calves, \$4.25 to \$6.25.

Hogs—Light, \$5.65 to \$6.07½ ; mixed, \$5.65 to \$6 ; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.87½ ; rough, \$5.50 to \$5.65 ; good to choice, heavy, \$5.65 to \$5.87½ ; pigs, \$5.50 to \$5.95 ; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$5.95. Sheep—Natives, \$4.10 to \$4.60 ; Western, \$3.25 to \$4.60 ; yearlings, \$4.40 to \$4.40 ; lambs, natives \$4.25 to \$6.10 ; western, \$4.65 to \$6.25.

BRITISH

Latest cables give the following quotations: States and Canadian steers, 13½ to 13¾c.; clipped lambs, 14½ to 15c., and clipped wethers, 11½ to 12c. per pound.

arrive Melita 12.50; leave Melita 17.00, arrive Napinka 17.20.

June 6.—Leave Napinka 7.10, arrive Hartney 8.00; leave Hartney 12.00, arrive Pipestone 12.45; leave Pipestone 17.00, arrive Sinclair 17.45; leave Sinclair 22.00, arrive Souris 24.00.

June 7.—Leave Souris 13.00, arrive Carroll 13.45; leave Carroll 17.50, arrive Nesbitt 18.45; leave Nesbitt 22.15, arrive Methven 22.45.

June 8.—Leave Methven 12.15, arrive Treesbank 13.45; leave Treesbank 17.15, arrive Glenboro 18.45.

June 9.—Leave Glenboro 7.00, arrive Cypress River 7.45; leave Cypress River 12.15, arrive Holland 13.45; leave Holland 17.15, arrive Treherne 18.45.

June 10.—Leave Treherne 6.30, arrive Elm Creek 7.45; leave Elm Creek 12.15, arrive Carman 12.45; leave Carman 17.15, arrive Starbuck 18.45; leave Starbuck 22.15, arrive Winnipeg 23.30.

June 12.—Leave Winnipeg 6.00, arrive Otterburne 7.45; leave Otterburne 12.15, arrive Dominion City 13.45; leave Dominion City 17.15, arrive Emerson 18.00; leave Emerson 23.00.

June 13.—Arrive Teulon 7.00; leave Teulon 12.15, arrive Balmoral 13.45; leave Balmoral 17.15, arrive Stonewall 18.00; leave Stonewall 22.45.

June 14.—Leave Winnipeg 7.00, arrive Rosser 7.45; leave Rosser 12.15, arrive Marquette 13.45; leave Marquette 17.15, arrive Poplar Point 18.30; leave Poplar Point 22.30, arrive Portage la Prairie 23.30.

June 15.—Leave Portage la Prairie 13.00, arrive Burnside 13.30; leave Burnside 17.15, arrive Bagot 17.45; leave Bagot 22.30, arrive Austin 23.30.

June 27.—Leave Gladstone 7.00, arrive Westbourne 7.45; leave Westbourne 12.30, arrive MacDonald 13.00; leave MacDonald 17.15, arrive MacGregor 18.30.

June 28.—Leave MacGregor 6.30, arrive Wellwood 7.45; leave Wellwood 12.30, arrive Brookdale 13.00; leave Brookdale 17.15, arrive Moore Park 17.45.

SHIPMENT OF GRAIN

A report from Montreal intimates that Canadian wheat is being sent to ocean ports in the United States. A large cut in rates from Buffalo to the sea board has had much to do with the shipping of wheat through United States channels.

However, those interested at Montreal profess not to be alarmed. They are handling American corn, and have loading space booked for weeks to come. In addition, they claim that as soon as they want wheat cargo they will get it.

GRAIN BILL BEFORE SENATE

The grain bill that has been considered by Canadian legislators at Ottawa during the past few months came before the Senate last week. Among amendments proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright was a suggestion for the establishment of "hospital" elevators for the treatment of damaged or rejected grain, the grain commission to be given power to license such elevators at terminal points.

This provoked a lively discussion as to the merits and demerits of the grain bill, and the advisability of taking the terminals out of the hands of the companies. Western senators expressed opinion on both sides freely.

The prevailing opinion was that grain after treatment should be graded on its merits, except in the case of smut.

Dealing with the bill in general, Senator Young (Killarney) thought that many reckless statements had been made since the question was first considered. In his opinion, there was not a huge grain trust and that combination consisted only of various companies arranging to own terminals jointly for economy's sake in handling the export business. The trouble was that all sins committed in connection with grain handling between the Canadian farm and Liverpool had been charged against the terminal elevators at Fort William, the one point where there was inspection and should be protection. There were opportunities for manipulation of grain at other points along the route. After the inspection point was passed, when wheat was exported in bond through the United States, it was important to note that this grain was bonded by bulk and not by grade. Anyone could see the opportunity for mixing under this arrangement. A good deal of suspected wheat might be traced to this source. Senator Young agreed that if the railways had retained the management of the terminal elevators the agitation against terminals would never have been heard of. However, he did not know that there was a good deal more smoke than fire in the agitation.

The evidence of Mr. Horn, the Canadian inspector, he said, justified the output of the terminals. In England buyers bought grain from all parts of the world. They had made no complaint that grain delivered to them from Canada was not up to the grade they paid for.

Senator Douglas, Tantallon, said the evidence before the senate committee had not been taken under oath. That taken before Commissioner Sinclair had been sworn to, and showed great need for the separation of country and terminal elevators to prevent offences which were being committed. The fact that offences had been committed was shown by the fact that terminal companies had only last year admitted their guilt and paid a fine. He believed that for the good of the Western grain growers the possibility of damaging the high reputation of Canada's wheat should be taken forever from these elevator companies that Canadian grain might continue to hold its high reputation and command the high price to which it was entitled and the Canadian farmer reap the profit to which he was entitled.

Senator Loughheed, Calgary, said that

Field Notes

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

The census and statistics office, Ottawa, has issued a bulletin on crops and livestock. The reports of correspondents show that out of a yield of 149,989,600 bushels, wheat harvested last year, 141,096,000 bushels, or 94 per cent., were merchantable, and that at the end of March 33,042,000 bushels, or 22 per cent of the whole, were yet in farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the Maritime Provinces at that date was 468,000 bushels, in Quebec, 477,000 bushels; in Ontario, 5,002,000 bushels, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 27,095,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 30,484,000 bushels, or 18.28 per cent. of the total crop of 166,744,000 bushels, of which 159,868,000 bushels, or 95.87 per cent., was of merchantable quality.

Oats, which last year gave a yield of 323,499,000 bushels, was merchantable to the extent of 301,773,000 bushels, or 93.29 per cent., and the quantity in hand at the end of March was 127,587,000 bushels, or 39.44 per cent. In the Maritime Provinces there was in hand at that date, 6,985,000 bushels; in Quebec, 17,447,000 bushels; in Ontario, 50,742,000 bushels, and in the Northwest provinces exclusive of British Columbia, 52,413,000 bushels. In the preceding year the quantity in hand out of a harvest of 353,466,000 bushels was 141,499,000 bushels, or 40.03 per cent.; and there was a total of 321,190,000 bushels, or 90.86 per cent. of merchantable oats.

The barley yield of 1910 was 45,147,000 bushels, and of this quantity there was in hand at the end of March, 13,135,000 bushels, or 29 per cent. The merchantable yield was 41,505,000 bushels, or 91.93 per cent. The barley crop of 1909 was 55,398,000 bushels and the quantity on hand at the end of March last year was 16,517,000 bushels, or 29.81 per cent. The merchantable quantity of that crop was 51,499,000 bushels, or 92.87 per cent. Ontario's crop last year was 20,727,000 bushels, and that of the three Northwest provinces, 21,377,000 bushels.

The merchantable yield of corn last year was 83.63 per cent. of the whole crop; of buckwheat, 88.66 per cent.; of potatoes, 77.31; of turnips and other roots, 86.81 per cent., and of hay and clover, 88.72 per cent., which are nearly the same as the percentages of the same crops in the previous year. The quantities of these crops on hand at the end of March were nearly the same in both years, except that the supply of potatoes this year is 20,000,000 bushels less and the supply of hay and clover 2,494,000 tons more.

The per cent. condition of livestock on the farms ranges close to the same figures for both years, but is a little higher for all classes this year. For the respective years 1911 and 1910, horses are 95.37 to 93.98; milch cows, 93.29 to 91.42; other cattle, 90.87 to 89.30; sheep, 93.77 to 92.43; and swine, 94.36 to 92.77. These properties are closely maintained throughout all the provinces; they denote the condition of livestock as regards a healthy and thrifty state.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION TRAIN

Manitoba is to have a real agricultural demonstration train. During June over half a hundred points along

the Canadian Pacific Railway lines will be visited. Later it is expected that points on the Canadian Northern Railway line also will be visited.

In 1907 and again last season a special dairy train covered parts of the province and created some interest and enthusiasm. This special, however, is counted on to furnish a great bill of fare that will interest every man, woman and child in the province. The train will consist of a palace stable car for animals required in demonstrating, a brine tank refrigerator car for dairy products; three lecturing cars, a cafe car, and a sleeper for the staff and attendants. One car will be devoted to kitchen gardening, horticulture and

DATES TO KEEP IN MIND

Fair at North Battleford	June 26 to 28
Summer Fair at Killarney	June 28 to July 1
Summer Fair at Neepawa	June 29 to July 1
Provincial Exhibition at Calgary	June 30 to July 7
Summer Fair at Saskatoon	June 30 to July 4
Industrial Exhibition at Portage	July 10 to 13
Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg	July 12 to 22
Inter-Provincial Fair at Brandon	July 24 to 29
Summer Show at Moose Jaw	July 25 to 28
North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks	July 25 to 29
Dominion Exhibition at Regina	Aug. 1 to 12
Summer Exhibition at Edmonton	Aug. 15 to 19
Iowa State Fair at Des Moines	Aug. 24 to Sept. 1
Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto	Aug. 26 to Sept. 12
Summer Exhibition at Vancouver	Aug. 31 to Sept. 9
Minnesota State Fair at Hamlin	Sept. 5 to 10

domestic science, and will be in charge of a lady expert. Another car will be devoted to dairying and hog raising, and the third to mixed farming and good roads instruction. Specimen types of beef and dairy cattle, popular breeds of sheep, bacon hogs, poultry and other equipment will be carried. A competent staff of lecturers and demonstrators also will look after the campaign and a rare treat is assured all who take the time to go to the nearest station at which the special stops.

Following is the schedule of stops arranged:

May 30.—Leave Winnipeg 6.00, arrive Morris 7.30; leave Morris 12.30, arrive Rosenfeld 13.15; leave Rosenfeld 17.15, arrive Winkler 18.30; leave Winkler 22.15, arrive Morden 22.45.

May 31.—Leave Morden 12.15, arrive Manitou 13.45; leave Manitou 17.15, arrive Pilot Mound 18.45.

June 1.—Leave Pilot Mound 7.15, arrive Mather 8; leave Mather 12, arrive Cartwright 12.15; leave Cartwright 17, arrive Killarney 17.35.

June 2.—Leave Killarney 7.30, arrive Ninga 8.00; leave Ninga 12.00, arrive Boissevain 12.15; leave Boissevain 17.00, arrive Deloraine 17.40; leave Deloraine 22.00.

June 3.—Arrive Lyleton 1.00; leave Lyleton 12.00, arrive Waskada 12.50; leave Waskada 17.00, arrive Goodlands 17.20; leave Goodlands 22.00, arrive Napinka 23.00.

June 5.—Leave Napinka 6.00, arrive Gainsboro 7.45; leave Gainsboro 12.00,

the champions of class legislation were likely to be extremists and go to drastic lengths. He pointed out that it had been policy to come into Canada and go into the grain business. Companies had been granted incorporation by both federal and provincial authorities, and had brought millions into Canada and invested them in facilities for grain handling. Since this agitation had arisen, it was proposed without sufficient justification to wipe out this investment at a blow. He pointed out that companies could not successfully operate country elevators on a larger scale without also having a terminal. The bill made no provision to recoup terminal elevator companies for the immense loss they would sustain in being forced to make a choice between continuing in the business with their country elevators or with their terminal elevators.

On Thursday important amendments were made by the Senate committee, and the bill now goes up for third reading. Reference was made to a proposed change dealing with terminal elevators which the grain commission might lease, and those leased to anyone with the approval of the commission. Terminal elevators which were not leased and remained in the present hands were not dealt with in the amendment. It was proposed, therefore, to make amendment providing that these elevators could continue to operate, provided the grain commission approved of the ownership.

Sir Richard Cartwright said he would accept this amendment, and as amended the section was adopted. It now reads: "No person owning, managing, operating or otherwise interested in any public terminal elevator shall buy or sell grain or be interested in any other form of storage of grain."

"This section shall not apply to any person who owns, manages, or operates or is otherwise interested in any terminal elevator used or operated in connection with any flour mill situated at the same terminal point as each elevator; provided, however, that such elevator shall be subject to such restrictions and regulations as are from time to time imposed by the board, with the approval of the governor-in-council.

"That this section shall not apply to any person who owns, manages, operates or is otherwise interested in any terminal elevator which has been leased to the commission for operation or which has been leased to any person, firm or company for operation, with the approval of the commission, or which is managed and operated by persons approved of by the commission."

Sir Richard Cartwright then moved an amendment to the section that provided penalties for offences, and forbade grain dealers to have an interest in terminal elevators. The amendment as made will bring the penalties clause into harmony with the offence clause.

As amended, it now reads:

"Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not less than \$5,000 and costs and not exceeding \$20,000 and costs, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years; (A) while owning in any way, operating or being otherwise interested in any public or terminal elevator, buys or sells grain at any point in the western inspection division contrary to the provision of section 123 of this act."

The sub-section imposing a penalty for mixing grain, making untrue returns, specifying every offence of a corporation personally liable and authorizing the grain board to suspend a terminal elevator license, remains undisturbed.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

A sixty-mile-an-hour gale did considerable damage in Pennsylvania. A severe electric storm accompanied the cyclone. Buildings were unroofed and otherwise damaged.

The United States Government has instituted an investigation in regard to "headache" powders. Increase in

the number of deaths from the use of these preparations has caused alarm.

* * *

Baseball is again alive in the Canadian West, with Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon in the big league.

* * *

Sir Alphonse P. Pelletier, lieutenant-governor of Quebec, passed away recently. He had been in ill-health for some time. For a number of years he was prominent in provincial and Dominion politics. His successor is Sir Francis Langelier, chief justice of the Superior Court of Quebec.

* * *

Rumor says that the Canada Cement Company will establish a plant in Winnipeg. A 100-acre site and a \$400,000 plant are spoken of in this connection.

* * *

For some weeks newspapers have given space to a rumor that Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not attend the coronation, and the imperial conference of colonial premiers in England in June. However, it is now announced that the premier will sail on May 12. The house will adjourn from May 23 to July 18.

* * *

Negotiations are under way to have Edmonton and Strathcona join to form one city. The name of the former will be retained.

* * *

A. E. Forget, formerly lieutenant-

Why Perfectly Equipped Stables Pay



LOUDEN JR. SLING CARRIER

Your help will be satisfied and contented, because they can keep the stable clean so easily and do not have to break their backs forking hay into the lofts.

Get our free catalogue, and ask us to give you an estimate on the equipping of your buildings.

Louden Hardware Specialty Co., 937 Logan Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

P.S.—Louden's Goods are always sold under a guarantee. In using them you run no risks.

A stable equipped with LOUDEN'S LITTER CARRIERS, LOUDEN'S STEEL STALLS and STANCHIONS, and LOUDEN'S JUNIOR SLING CARRIERS will be one in which every unnecessary step is saved, and one that will yield the largest possible amount of profit on the capital invested. No repairs will ever be needed, as is the case with wooden stalls.

It will be clean, bright and sanitary. Your cattle will be safely and comfortably tied, and your cows will give the maximum returns for their feed.

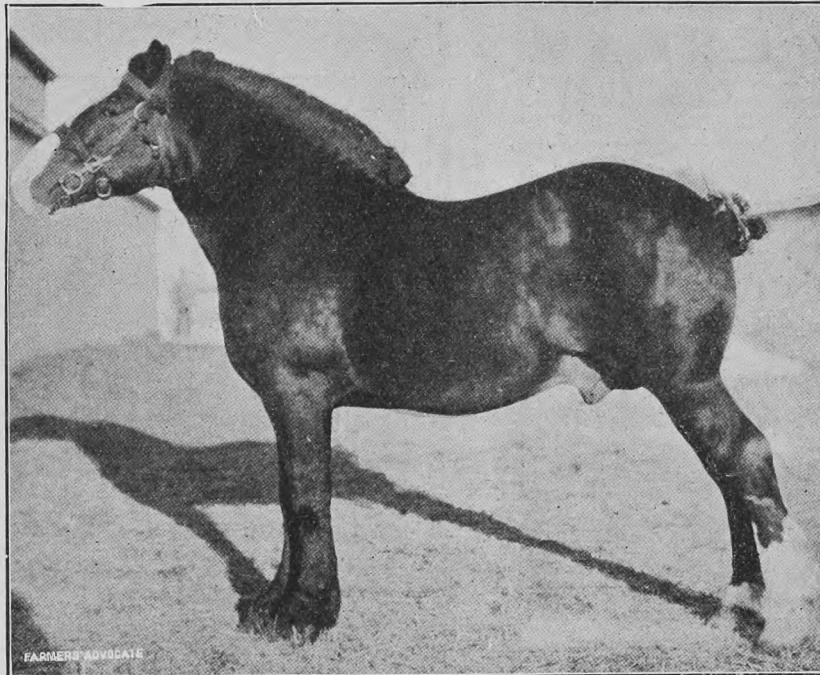
log-drag competition has resulted in a more general interest in the insignificant looking implement for 1911. In addition, several miles will be built of some modern asphalt. Westrumite most likely will be used.

province of Saskatchewan. However, the subject is of so much present, as well as far-reaching importance that one may be well excused for discussing the question, even if in so doing he is reiterating many points that have been often brought out before.

That it is of real present importance no thinking farmer will question. Take the case of the grain farmer, which will include a large portion of those present. With few exceptions the question of an adequate supply of a good quality of hay, sufficient for your wants during the winter, is a pressing need, for you do not all live close enough to hay sloughs to be able to get all you want from such a source. The cultivated grasses are not as satisfactory as we might desire. Those that are commonly grown are timothy, western rye and brome, and we, might omit the last to avoid any possibility of a discussion that might become so warm as to raise our present comfortable atmosphere. Passing over any minor objections that these grasses might possess the principle one is that such a large area has to be devoted to their growth in order to be able to obtain an adequate supply of hay. This may not be the case in a very wet year, but it is in average to dry seasons. With alfalfa the probable yield is increased owing to the possibility of obtaining more than one cutting in the season.

ALFALFA IN ALBERTA

Turning to what we are doing with the raising of alfalfa in Southern Alberta you will perhaps pardon me if



Avenant, Champion Belgian Stallion Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Imported by Pootmans & Sons, and Sold to W. E. Eichel

governor of Saskatchewan, has been made senator in the stead of Senator Roy, of Edmonton, who recently was selected as Canadian High Commissioner in France.

* * *

Hon. David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British House, has been heard from with another big proposition. He has introduced a bill to provide state insurance for working men against unemployment, sickness and invalidity.

* * *

President Taft's proposal that international arbitration shall take the place of war in settling matters of dispute is reported as being favorably received in Great Britain.

* * *

Bush fires raging in Northern Saskatchewan and Manitoba have destroyed railway bridges and interrupted telegraph communication. Towns also were in danger at times. Northern Minnesota and Northern Wisconsin, also have serious fires.

* * *

Municipalities in the vicinity of Winnipeg have become very much in earnest over improved roads. Last year's split-

GOSSIP

BULL SALE AT BRANDON

The official catalog for the sale of purebred cattle at Brandon includes 4 Aberdeen-Angus, 13 Herefords, 82 Shorthorns and 2 Holsteins. Many of these are females. The offerings come from stables throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The sale starts at one o'clock, May 31. Write to Dr. A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, for catalog.

SUCCESSFUL ALFALFA GROWING

Paper read by W. H. Fairfield of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm at the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' convention, Regina, 1911.

So much attention has been given to the subject of alfalfa recently in the agricultural press of Western Canada that one can scarcely hope to have any particularly new suggestions or thoughts to offer to an assembly of this kind, which is representative to such a large degree of the progressive and well posted farmers of the great



VICTORIA DAY

REDUCED FARES

ONE WAY
FARE AND ONE-THIRD
FOR THE ROUND TRIP

Between all Stations on the
Canadian Northern Railway
in Canada

TICKETS ON SALE

May 22nd, 23rd, 24th

Return Limit, May 26th, 1911

For particulars apply Canadian Northern City Ticket Office, corner Main St. and Portage Ave. Phone M. 1066.

"No hard, rough hands for dat bride"

Aunt Salina

¶ A bride appreciates a sensible gift from her friends. So many wedding gifts are useless.

¶ Something that will relieve her of the back-breaking, nerve-racking worries of ordinary household duties

—a

New Century Washer

for instance. It sweetens a woman's disposition. It enables her to get cheaper help and keep them longer. It saves the clothes and thoroughly cleanses them, because it forces the water through the fabrics without rubbing.

It prevents disease entering the home from public laundries.

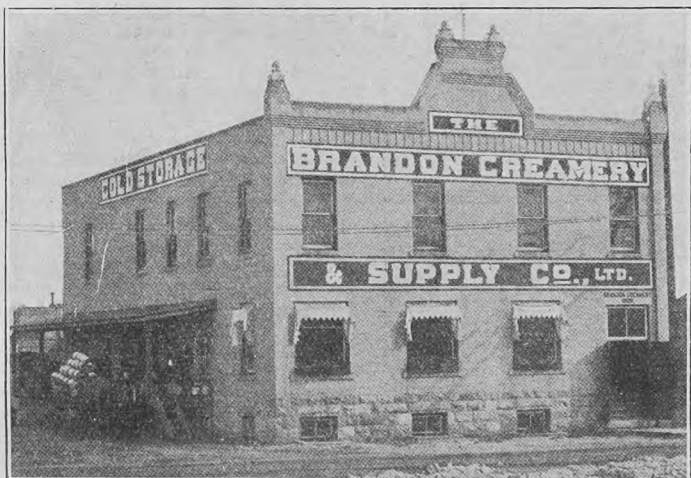
¶ Write for "Aunt Salina's Wash Day Philosophy."

¶ At the busy store in your town or direct.

**CUMMER-DOWSWELL
HAMILTON, ONT. Ltd.**



SHIP YOUR CREAM TO THE "OLD RELIABLE" CREAMERY



It is so easy and the result so pleasing you will wonder why you did not begin sooner.

We will buy your Eggs and Dairy Butter, too, at top price.

Let us tell you more about it.

THE BRANDON CREAMERY AND SUPPLY CO. LTD.
BRANDON, MAN.

I bring in some personalities at this juncture. I moved into the Lethbridge district in company with my brother ten years ago and have been farming there ever since, although for something over three years since the establishing of the Dominion Experimental Farm at that point I have had charge of it. One of the crops we put in ten years ago this spring on my own farm was a five-year patch of alfalfa. Now, because, according to the best information I can obtain, this was the beginning of the first successful attempt to raise alfalfa on a commercial scale in Western Canada between Ontario and British Columbia, I am going to give you a brief history of this field. It was sown early in June. In the fall there was as beautiful a stand as could be desired, and we immediately bought seed for 15 or 20 acres to be sown the following spring. And right at this point I want to say that obtaining a satisfactory stand the first year is usually one of the least of our troubles in Alberta, and I think I can safely venture to say that the same is true in Saskatchewan or Manitoba.

The next year, however, put a severe damper on all our rosy expectations. No winter killing worth men-

tioning took place, but, notwithstanding the fact that there was a good stand and that we had ample rains and a bumper crop of everything else on the farm, we did not get enough hay off the whole five acres to build a stack that a healthy jack rabbit could not jump over. The alfalfa assumed a sickly, yellowish green appearance and did not get more than 10 inches or so high, and if it had not been new land it is questionable whether the weeds would not have taken the field.

NEED OF INOCULATING

The results of the first part of the next year—mark you, this the third season since sowing—were no better except little spots a foot or so across here and there over the field. Of course, the fact of these small spots being so radically different from the great majority of the field was the cause of considerable curiosity on our part. During the early part of that summer I happened to run across a bulletin by Prof. Hopkins, of Illinois, on the effect of inoculation for alfalfa fields. This I thought was an idea worth looking into. I at once obtained a few pounds of soil from an old alfalfa

field on the Wyoming Experimental Station, and sowed it across one end of the field we had planted the year before.

In about three weeks after we sowed the inoculated earth we distinguished a change in the appearance of the plants, but what was our delight a few weeks later still to note a distinct change in all parts of the two fields away from all possible effect of the small inoculation strip. Our little healthy, vigorous spots were increasing in size at an amazing rate. By September of that year practically all parts of our fields were a dark emerald green and the plants were growing at a vigorous enough rate to satisfy the most critical.

What had taken place? Undoubtedly some germs of the bacteria had come in the seed and had started small colonies in the isolated spots in the field which we had observed by their vigorous growth. But it had taken three seasons before they could spread over all the field. The next year we took three good cuttings off this land that until this time was scarcely worth running the mower over, except that we were compelled to do so to keep the weeds down. That five acres still has a stand of alfalfa on it, not quite so thick as it would have been had it not had such a struggle for existence the first three years of its life.

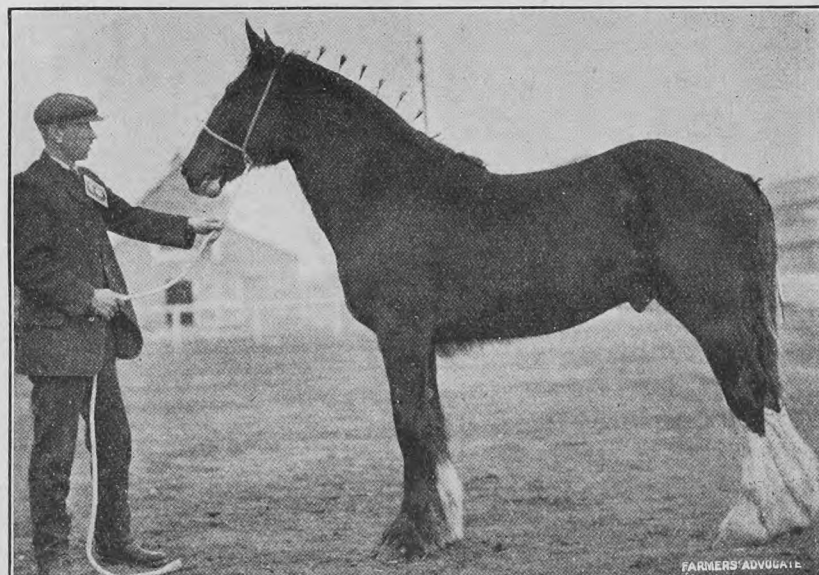
To the first five acres on the farm in question has been added nearly three hundred acres more. And it is worthy of note that there has been no re-seeding necessary by winter-killing on any

or second season, in a field sown with alfalfa, they retard the growth of the alfalfa plants, which are easily injured in this way, until they are well established. The ideal conditions of soil would be to take ground on which potatoes or other hard crops had been grown, or summer fallow land, and prepare the seed bed by discing or harrowing, or both. It is better not to plough land thus prepared in the spring just previous to sowing the alfalfa. If such conditions are not obtainable and stubble land has to be used, it would have to be well ploughed and the seed bed carefully prepared.

The land should now be inoculated by scattering on some soil from an old alfalfa field. By applying it at this time it can be easily incorporated with the soil of the field while the seed bed is being prepared. One hundred pounds can be made go over an acre, but 150 to 200 pounds is an easier amount to use. The effect of the inoculation is not usually noticed until the spring of the second season, kindly note this statement, for I have had a number of farmers that talk and write to me about this point. They were all under the impression that inoculation was necessary before they could obtain a stand, and that because their patch did well the first season, there would be no necessity for them to inoculate. The plants do not become nitrogen hungry until the second season, hence do not show lack of bacteria earlier.

SEEDING AND SEED

In the matter of seed always use



Prince Bountiful, J. A. Turner's Clydesdale Colt, Out of the Grand Champion Mare Lady Bountiful. He was First in the Canadian-bred Class Under Two Years at Calgary, and Will be Heard From at Future Shows.

of it. This was perhaps the beginning of alfalfa growing in Southern Alberta, although in justice to the Mormons in the Raymond, Magrath and Cardston districts, it is only fair to say that they were not a whit behind a few of the Lethbridge farmers in grasping the possibility of alfalfa growing in their respective neighborhoods. We give careful preparation to our land, we inoculate, we sow good seed and we grow alfalfa.

It should be mentioned that in the vicinity of Lethbridge most of the alfalfa is growing on irrigated land, but you will be interested to know that we have experienced no difficulty in growing it on dry land in the district, but owing to our usual light rainfall the yield is very much smaller. We, however, get more hay per acre from our alfalfa fields on the non-irrigated or dry land than from any other perennial forage crop we can grow.

PREPARING FOR ALFALFA.

Now, in regard to cultural suggestions I propose to outline briefly the points that we have found important to consider. Any piece well suited to the growing of grain is, as a rule, quite satisfactory for alfalfa. The land should have been under cultivation a sufficient length of time to have killed out the wild grasses, because it has been found that if these wild grasses come up to any extent during the first

the best quality obtainable. Later on I will have a word to say in regard to varieties. As to the best quantity to use per acre I am not prepared to say. My observation would lead me to suggest only about 10 or 12 pound on well prepared land. Conditions are altered when irrigation is practiced, for then too thick a stand cannot be obtained, and I would recommend nearly double this quantity.

The best date to sow with us is the latter part of May, and then invariably sow alone, never with grain. The term "nurse crop" under conditions is a misnomer; it is much more aptly expressed as a "murder crop." It is quite important that the young plants should be clipped once or twice the first season. This serves not only as a check to the weeds, but tends to make the plants more stocky.

When not cut, the alfalfa plants, if they are fortunate enough not to be choked completely out by the weeds, often form blossoms, and put their energy into forming or starting to form seed pod, while this energy should be devoted to root development, which is the result when the plants are cut occasionally. A good time to make the first cutting is when the plants and weeds are from six to ten inches high, which usually occurs late in June or in July. The last cutting in the first season should not be later than the middle of August. It is immaterial

whether these light cuttings be raked off or not.

Now, after listening to all those minute details about what you must and what you must not do, the question might reasonably arise in your mind as to whether it is worth the candle to do all this nursing to get a field of alfalfa started. My answer is most decidedly that it will pay. For alfalfa, like a great many other long-lived plants, though very tender when young is extremely hardy when once well established, for it will then stand a large amount of abuse.

CUTTING AND CURING.

Now, just a word in regard to cutting and curing. It should be cut just as soon as any blooms can be seen, for at this stage it is more nutritious, and if three cuttings are to be obtained in our short season it must be cut promptly when the plants reach this stage in their development. In curing, the fact must be borne in mind that the leaves contain a great part of the nutriment and special care must be observed to see that they are retained. To do this it is necessary that the curing should take place as much as possible in the cocks. Never try to cure it in the windrow without cocking or you will be disappointed in the quality of hay obtained.

In conclusion I want to say a word regarding a point that doubtless has material bearing on the question of alfalfa growing in many parts of the West. I refer to the matter of variety. I have no doubt but that there will be districts in this province where any of the hardier strains will thrive, as has been the case up to the present time in the vicinity of Lethbridge. However, even with the limited amount of testing that has been done, we know that this is not the case all over.

VARIETIES.

The Turkestan has been generally recommended as a particularly hardy strain. However, even though we may be certain that we are getting imported seed when we buy it under this head, we are not sure of getting anything particularly desirable. Turkestan is a very large country and there are parts of it that are entirely too mild to produce seed that could be expected to be especially suited to our conditions here. The Grimm alfalfa, the seed of which we are unfortunately unable to obtain in commercial quantities as yet, appears to be the variety most promising for us, judging from reports that we can obtain from reliable sources. This strain, as you are doubtless aware, has been grown in Minnesota since 1857, and possesses a very high degree of hardiness.

It is a fact that although the tests with alfalfa made by farmers in many parts of Alberta are, as a whole, very promising, still many fields have been known to winter kill. Although I must confess that, with very rare exceptions all the fields that I have had the opportunity of visiting personally that had killed out, were fields that had not become thoroughly established and clearly showed the need of inoculation. However, these were all sown with the commercial seed offered on the market. Just how a variety of known hardiness would have acted it is impossible to say.


STOCK GOSSIP

HORSE BREEDING IN SASKATCHEWAN

Address by Alex. Mutch, President of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association at Annual Meeting in Regina, March 23rd, 1911

I must assure you that I feel well pleased to see so many at the annual meeting of the horse breeders of Saskatchewan. It is a proof to me that a very deep interest is being taken in the breeding of horses in our province. I firmly believe the province of Saskatchewan is one of the largest and most fertile provinces in our fair Dominion and that at the present we stand second to none in the production of a high grade of wheat, and our farmers or grain growers, as they term

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR



Made of
Wheat from
the choicest farms
in Saskatchewan.


Milled in a mill that lacks
nothing to make it perfection.

Truly, a flour that all good house-
wives should use.

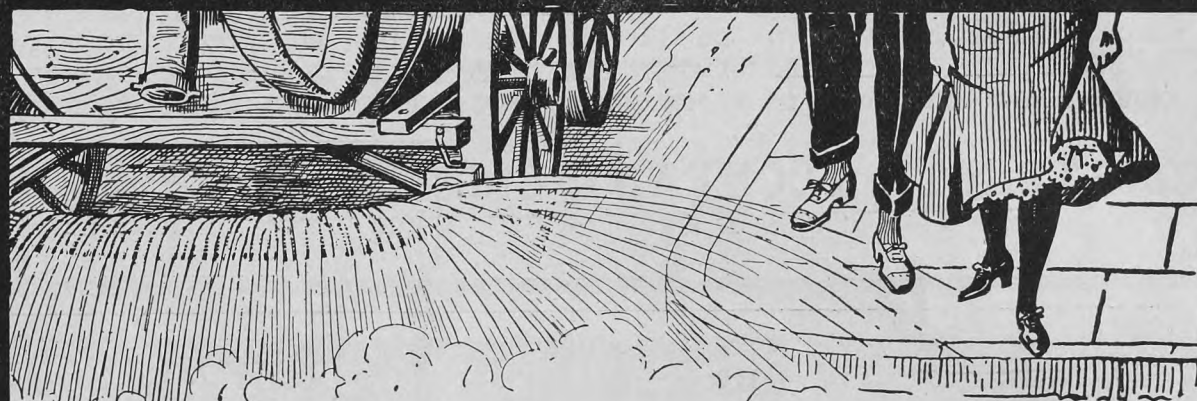
Your dealer sells it on a money-back guarantee
basis---TRY IT!

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

Made in Moose Jaw.



SELECTED HARD SPRING WHEAT
ROBIN HOOD
FLOUR
SASKATCHEWAN FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.
MOOSE JAW, SASK.
98 LBS.
ROBIN HOOD

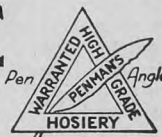


You have never before had any certainty of fit and wear when you bought hosiery. You had to take your chances.

You no longer need do that. For now, at some reliable store near you, you can choose the hosiery that is GUARANTEED—Pen-Angle Hosiery.

We can safely guarantee Pen-Angle Hosiery for several reasons. In our gigantic

PEN-ANGLE HOSIERY



mills we knit this hosiery on machines for which we have the sole Canadian rights.

With these machines we fit the hosiery to the exact form of the leg, ankle and foot—without a seam!

You need no argument to see that seamless hosiery must be more comfortable than the

seamful, foot-wearying kind. Don't forget the name, or how the trademark looks.

FOR LADIES

No. 1760—"Lady Fair" Black Cashmere hose. Medium weight. Made of fine, soft cashmere yarns, 2-ply leg, 5-ply foot, heel, toe and high splice, giving strength where needed. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1020—Same quality as 1760, but heavier. Black only. Box of 3 pairs \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1150—Very fine Cashmere hose. Medium weight. 2-ply leg, 4-ply foot, heel and toe. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, cardinal. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1720—Fine quality Cotton Hose. Made of 2-ply Egyptian yarn, w. 3-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, champagne, myrtle, pearl gray, oxblood, helio, sky, pink, bisque. Box of 4 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$1.50.

No. 1175—Mercerized. Same colors as 1720. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

READ THIS REMARKABLE GUARANTEE

We guarantee the following lines of Pen-Angle Hosiery to fit you perfectly, not to shrink or stretch and the dyes to be absolutely fast. We guarantee them to wear longer than any other cashmere or cotton hosiery sold at the same prices. If, after wearing Pen-Angle Guaranteed Hosiery any length of time, you should ever find a pair that fails to fulfill this guarantee in any particular, return the same to us and we will replace them with TWO new pairs free of charge.

ORDER THIS WAY

Ask at the store first. If they cannot supply you, state number, size of shoe or stocking and color of hosiery desired and enclose price, and we will fill your order postpaid. Remember we will fill no order for less than one box and only one size in a box. BE SURE TO MENTION SIZE.

ADDRESS AS BELOW:

Penmans, Limited, Dept. 44 Paris, Canada

FOR MEN

No. 2404—Medium weight Cashmere. 2-ply Botany yarn with special "Everlast" heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan, leather, champagne, navy, myrtle, pearl gray, slate, oxblood, helio, cadet blue and bisque. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

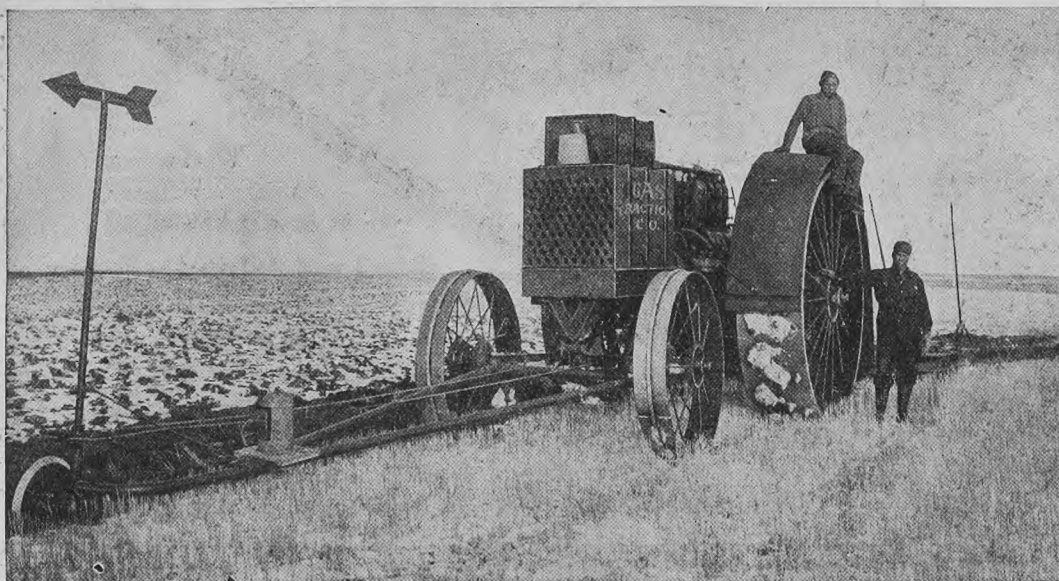
No. 500—"Black Knight" winter weight black Cashmere half-hose. 5-ply body, spun from pure Australian wool. 9-ply silk splice heels and toes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.50; 6 pairs, \$3.00.

No. 1090 — Cashmere half-hose. Same quality as 500, but lighter weight. Black only. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

No. 330—"Everlast" Cotton socks. Medium weight. Made from four-ply long staple combed Egyptian cotton yarn, with six-ply heels and toes. Black, light and dark tan. Put up in boxes. Box of 3 pairs, \$1.00; 6 pairs, \$2.00.

Mention the Advocate when you reply to advertisements

The Gas Traction is Definitely Guaranteed to Do Certain Things—And It Does Them!



YOU CAN SECURE A GAS TRACTION ENGINE BY MERELY SENDING US AN "ON APPROVAL" ORDER. YOU CAN THEN TRY IT OUT ON YOUR FARM—PROVE THAT IT IS EVERYTHING WE CLAIM IT TO BE—KNOW IT WILL DO ALL IT IS GUARANTEED TO DO—BEFORE YOU PAY ONE CENT FOR IT. MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR YOUR FREE TRIAL NOW. DON'T THINK ABOUT IT NOW, AND FORGET TO DO SOMETHING. ACT AT ONCE. SEND US THIS COUPON.

GAS TRACTION COMPANY, Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Gas Traction Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me full details of your "On Approval" plan. Also your Free Book of Gas Traction Engines.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Size of farm..... F.A.

themselves, are making every effort to produce this high grade of wheat and to place it on the market to the best advantage to themselves, in which, efforts they have my entire sympathy and co-operation. But what are they doing to retain the fertility in their farms—which sooner or later must become depleted if the growing of wheat is always to continue to be the principal article of production? How is this to be rectified, and how are we going to retain the fertility of our soils? By the growing and raising of livestock, and the horse, at the present, and I expect for quite a number of years to come, is the most profitable branch of livestock husbandry to engage in.

It is not only necessary that we should produce horses, but we must raise horses of a high standard, excelling in their respective breeds—and this can only be accomplished by line breeding. Mark, I say, line breeding! I only wish that I could express in words what I feel in my breast, as I feel very strongly on this matter. We have here in Saskatchewan a cosmopolitan population, and our ideas on horse breeding seem to be numerous, each nationality leaning to the favorite breed of their mother country, and a great many, or perhaps the majority of the farmers throughout our province, who have no particular fancy for any one breed, trying them all, and at the end giving up in despair. We have only to look back to some of the older provinces to learn the inevitable results of such a course of breeding. In a great many districts of those provinces, where they gave little attention to horse breeding and kept trying one breed after another; in fact, some mixing the heavy breeds with the light, and in those districts today it would almost be an impossibility to buy a car load of good horses of any fixed standard, or of any particular value.

About three years ago our present minister of agriculture placed in the estimates a certain sum of money to be placed at the disposal of the executive of the stock breeders of Saskatchewan, to devise some means for assisting and encouraging the breeding of heavy horses, as he had seen the great waste of money in farmers buying mechanical power to take the place of the horse.

Free guide to lighter work.

The Planet Jr 1911 illustrated catalogue is a complete guide to lighter farm work, better crops, and more money. Every farmer and gardener should possess it as soon as the mail can bring it.

What's the sense of drudging when you don't have to?

Write us to-day and we'll help you select the implements you need.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO.

GENERAL AGENTS Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

No. 4 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel-Hoe, Cultivator, and Plow is a real necessity in every good garden. Can be adjusted in a moment to sow all garden seeds, hoe, cultivate, weed, and plow. Unequaled for lightness, strength and beauty.

No. 11 Planet Jr Double-Wheel Hoe has an important improvement for 1911—a steel frame, making it practically indestructible. Adapted to many kinds of work. Pays for itself in a single season.

The executive at that time could not see their way clear to adopt any scheme, to further the interest of horse breeding, without taking all other breeds of livestock into consideration, and the scheme, not considered feasible at the time, was dropped. And I might say just here that I am not in sympathy with the farmers or any other class of people in the province (horse breeders not excepted) asking the government to do something for them before they have made an honest attempt in the direction of helping themselves. I think now that the farmers and horse breeders are in position, more especially in the older settled districts, to adopt some system—modeled after the system which obtains in Scotland, viz., the premium system of hiring stallions. I might, for the information of some who may not understand the Scottish system, explain it as I understand it.

The farmers and horse breeders form themselves in societies, with a president, secretary-treasurer and directors. Two

or three men are selected from the society each year to select and hire a horse to suit their district, at the best terms they can secure him from the owner. The average term will run about \$500 premium, \$10 and \$15. The premium of \$500 is paid at the time of hiring, \$10 for the season and \$15 when mare proves in foal. A guarantee of a certain number of mares generally accompanies the contract. The society attends to all advertising, route the horse has to travel, and all the details necessary to make a successful season. I believe this system would do a great deal towards the advancement of horse breeding, and would have a tendency to prevent the habit of cross-breeding, which when practiced in any community does a great deal towards lowering the standard among the different breeds of horses. If we could only introduce the premium system I believe it would have a tendency to keep our stallions in the hands of horsemen, and they, in turn, would be in a posi-

tion to keep the very best. According to the present system the importers of horses are not in a position to import many first-class animals, and with the present competition in price the importers have often to secure horses that will suit their customers and the trade.

We have in Saskatchewan and in a great many of the older districts, a good foundation to work on and it is my advice to all who are breeding to keep on the one line, and to stick to the breed of their fancy, have a fixed standard, and work towards that mark. As far as the Clydesdales are concerned, and with these I am most familiar, there are in my opinion several studs in Saskatchewan equal to anything in Scotland, far above the average, and I am led to believe that the same holds true in regard to the other different breeds in the provinces. In conclusion let me utter one word of warning to all breeders to beware of purchasing high priced horses from irresponsible parties; that is, from men who, having no reputation for the future to maintain, take advantage of the people and thereby bring about a great loss to a community. In travelling through our province I find in nearly every district one and sometimes more stallions that have been sold at very high prices, and at the same time these horses were useless, thereby causing a great loss to their owners and the district in which they were to serve. In my opinion these horses I speak of can mostly be traced to unscrupulous dealers, who are only in the business for the money at the time and not for the interest of any particular breed. I was asked by one of these men at one time if I knew the value of a horse. My answer was: "We value our horses on their merits." He answered that is not their value. "It is just as much as you can get out of the other fellow," and I believe there has been a great many horses sold throughout Saskatchewan on this basis.

CONTROL BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The issue of the report of the International Commission on the control of bovine tuberculosis is of significant interest at the present time, particularly in view of the active public demand for some definite and authoritative pronouncement in consideration of the whole situation as regards bovine tuberculosis in its relation to the welfare of the live stock industry and to its influence on public health. The economic importance of the subject has occasioned a very great deal of discussion in scientific and agricultural circles and has led to the adoption by various legislative and municipal bodies of measures for the suppression and eradication of this great scourge of domesticated animals and for the protection of the people against infection through the consumption of diseased meat or polluted milk. It has long been felt, however, that for the North American continent a really efficient and satisfactory program could only be arranged and undertaken with any prospect of uniform and permanent success through concerted action on the part of the governments of both the United States and Canada, and only also when the legislation enacted or policy adopted was in substantial agreement with the expressed views of representative authorities of both countries.

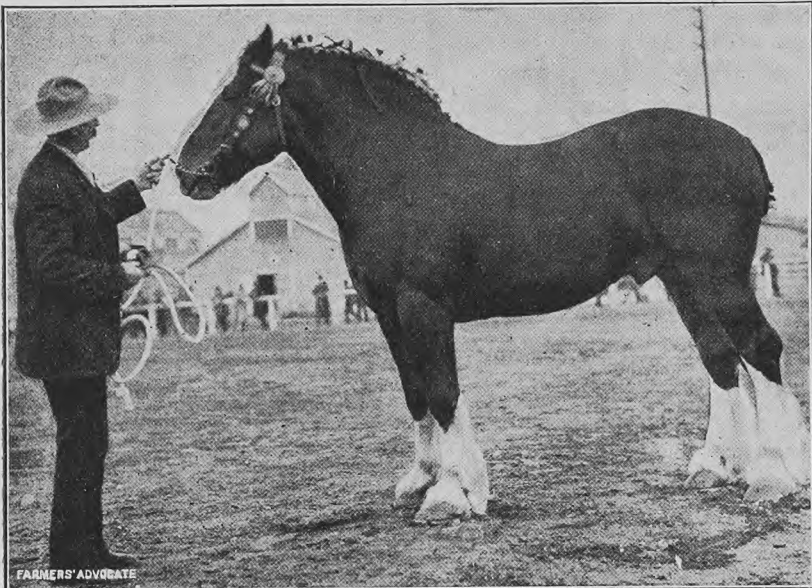
The report referred to embodies the deliberate conclusions of just such an official and representative delegation and both farmers and the public generally are to be congratulated in having now placed before them in most concise and readable form a statement containing an epitome of the researches of the commission and of the recommendations which it has at length determined to make. The decisions which have been reached are eminently conservative in their nature and for this reason, if for no other, they will exercise a much stronger appeal than would otherwise be possible, particularly in the case of those who may for any reason be prejudiced against legislative interference. The prevalence of the disease and the consequent loss to the breeders, as well as the now acknowledged danger to public health are not minimized but gravely acknowledged and seriously considered. In the recommendations which have been made, however, due regard has been

given to the great practical difficulties which must of necessity be encouraged in the conscientious carrying out of any policy likely to be of use in combatting the malady.

Compulsory slaughter of infected animals is not advocated, though the destruction of those showing clinical symptoms of the disease is advised. Compulsory testing even is not insisted on, except in herds where the disease is known to exist, though the usefulness of tuberculin, as a reliable diagnostic agent, when properly administered, is confidently affirmed. The commission bases its great hope of ultimate success in accomplishing the intention of whatever legislation may be enacted on the co-operation of the breeders of live stock in the policy of rearing healthy herds by protecting the young from contagion of any sort. A sufficient explanation is given of the methods advocated, and in order to safeguard the interests of those now possessing clean herds and of those making an honest effort to establish such herds, stringent precautionary measures are recommended regarding the shipment, sale and interchange of stock. The policy as presented is in every way reasonable and cannot but commend itself to any fair thinking man.

It is unnecessary to enter into a further discussion of the details of the report of the commission, as a copy may be easily obtained by any reader. The fact that this report is likely to form the basis of a new policy shortly to be

been so potent. We read that the Friesian people have dwelt upon the shores of the North Sea since three hundred years before the Christian era. It is supposed that these people came originally from India, bringing with them herds of pure white cattle, and sought the shores of the North Sea as a pasturing ground for their stock. Two hundred years later a German tribe came from the upper Rhine district and also settled on the shores of the North Sea, near the Friesians. They also brought their cattle with them—a black race of animals. It is further supposed that the white cattle of the Friesians and the black cattle of the Germans became crossed, and thus laid the foundation of the present Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, and also the foundations of the dairy industry in Holland. The cattle have spread to America, where more and better cattle of this breed are found than in their native country. The conditions in Canada and the United States are favorable for breeding large numbers and for developing the breed to their highest capacity. Our large areas of land and immense stocks of food are favorable natural conditions for developing the hereditary tendencies of the breed, while our wide-awake breeders have been quick to see the possibilities of animals of black-and-white color in milk production, and have developed these with all the shrewdness characteristic of the race



James Clark's Big Clydesdale Stallion, Colonel Macqueen, First in Class for Canadian-bred Stallions Over Two Years at Calgary. He was First also Last Year as a Three-year-old, as well as First at Edmonton in a Big Open Class, and Reserve Champion to His Sire, Master Macqueen. As a colt He Ran the Range until Two Years Old.

adopted by the department of agriculture at Ottawa should give its contents a special interest for Canadian owners of cattle and swine. The time is evidently ripe for such a departure, and the minister's hands will no doubt be strengthened by the steadily growing sentiment on the part of the public in favor of such action. In the meantime and until a definite policy is announced, a careful study of this publication should be made by every farmer and breeder in the country. Whether or not it may be to his advantage to lay his plans forthwith, in accordance with the proposed scheme as therein outlined, will remain for him to decide, but the information which the report contains is of immediate practical value and should not be neglected. It may be obtained by addressing the Veterinary-Director General, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

ORIGIN OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Address by Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Delivered at the Holstein-Friesian Banquet, Toronto, February 8th, 1911

"History repeats itself." The people of Holland are noted for their thrift, progressiveness and wealth—being the wealthiest country per head of population of any country. This happy condition has been brought about largely through the influence of the Holstein-Friesian cow upon the agriculture of Holland. This influence is not of recent origin, else it had not

dwelling in North America, not the least important of whom dwell in in the country called Canada.

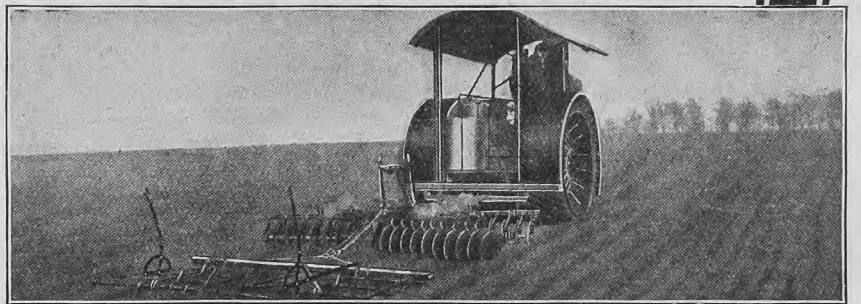
OFFICIAL TESTS A CONTRIBUTION TO DAIRY SCIENCE

If we wish to single out one man to whom credit belongs more than any other for developing the milking capacity of Holsteins in America, that man is Solomon Hoxie, of the State of New York, who, so far as we know, conceived and carried out the idea of "Advanced Registry" some 26 years ago. The American Advanced Registry was established in 1885. Mr. Hoxie, in the first volume of the American Advanced Registry, said: "This system is also a slight offering to science (Mr. Hoxie was altogether too modest, as it was one of the greatest offerings to dairy science). There is yet to be a science of cattle selection and cattle-breeding. But such a science can never be established without a multitude of observations such as this system records. Finally, it may be said that it is a step in the direction in which all progressive breeders and thinkers upon cattle subjects are looking. It destroys no institution to take its place. It is simply a step forward into an unoccupied field." For many years, Mr. Hoxie was superintendent of "Advanced Registry" in the United States, and a great deal of credit belongs to him for directing the attention of breeders of this race of cattle to the importance of knowing the actual per-

Here's That One Man Rig HART-PARR 30 H.P. Gas Tractor.

YOU alone can handle tractor, disc plows and harrows—work all day—without help from a single person. You'll have at your command the tractive power of 15 horses. Remember—this power is continuous. Horses are at their best up to 11 A. M. After that the strain shows plainly in the fewer acres covered. But a **Modern Farm Horse** exerts the same even power at 8:00 P. M. as it did at 7:00 A. M. **Summer Fallow.**—Part of your farm should be laid down at least every three years—should be summer fallowed in rotation. It clears out weeds, gives land a rest and you reap the benefits of a new and vigorous surface soil with a well drained subsoil, if you plow deep enough. One farmer writes: "The increased yield of wheat on the land plowed last year with a **Modern Farm Horse** will easily pay for the tractor because of the deeper, better plowing and harrowing we did."

Canadian Farmers tilling 160 to 400 acres can profitably use a 30 H. P. It weighs but 14,800 lbs; can't pack ground, because light weight and corrugated wheels prevent it. Is no such menace to bridges and culverts as the big steam outfits which sometimes weigh 30,000 to 40,000 lbs.



Easy to Handle.—This 30 H. P. has one front wheel which allows it to squeeze close into fence corners when plowing. Turns in 36 foot circle. Guides as easily as a horse and does the work of 15 or 16 of them. You can plow 18 to 20 acres a day at a cost of 40¢ to 50¢ per acre.

Two Speeds.—2.6 miles per hour for plowing, etc., and 4 miles per hour for road work.

It is Spring Mounted, front and rear, and rides easily no matter what the road. All its gears are steel—the high speed gears have machine cut teeth. Heat, cold, flies or ill tempered drivers cannot affect the Hart-Parr Gas Tractor. It works as willingly at zero as 95 in the shade, because it is oiled cooled—a special Hart-Parr feature.

For Larger Farms our 45 H. P. does the work of 25 to 30 young horses, or double that number—for you can work night and day when the "rush" is on.

Send for Our New Free Book "Plowing and Tilling with a Modern Farm Horse." It gives figures on the cost of working a Modern Farm Horse; proves how much more economical it is than horses or a steam outfit; and explains by drawings how to construct home-made hitches for drills, harrows, etc. Write now for it.

HART-PARR COMPANY

40 Main Street, Portage La Prairie, Manitoba.

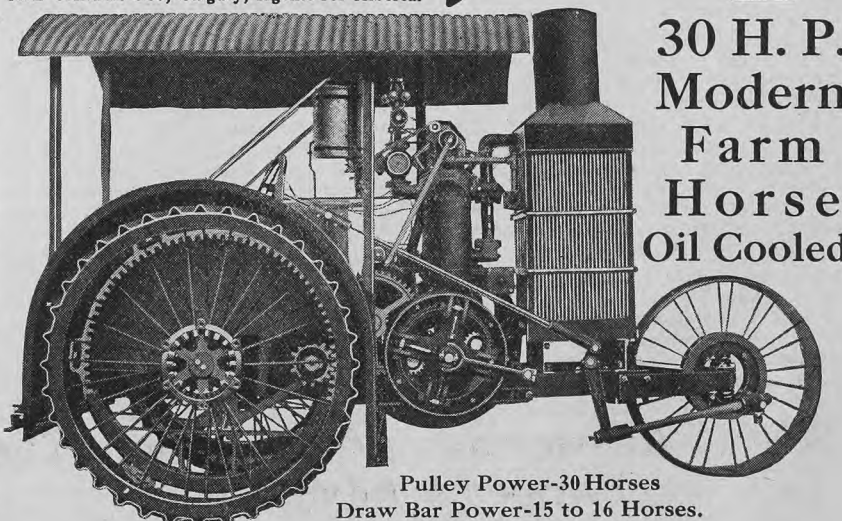
HART-PARR CO., Saskatoon, Sask.

THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary, Agents for Alberta.

Seed,
Harvest,
Thresh,
Haul,
Plow,
Harrow,
Disc,
Saw,
Grade Roads

Power
For Any
Purpose

30 H. P.
Modern
Farm
Horse
Oil Cooled



Pulley Power-30 Horses
Draw Bar Power-15 to 16 Horses.



Forest Home Farm

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES
AND B. P. ROCKS

The way to get a first-class stallion at lowest cost is to buy a two-year-old. He will pay keep and interest first year. A small syndicate would find this cheaper than service fees. I have three good ones.

Three large litters of March and April pigs.
Eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per hundred.

CARMAN, ROLAND
GRAHAM STATIONS

A. GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

WANTS AND FOR SALE

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

NETHERHILL BERKSHIRES—We have now on hand a large number of choice Berkshire boars and sows ready for immediate shipment; herd headed by noted boar, East Bank Pier (imp) champion Brandon, 1909. Prices reasonable. For particulars address R. Macpherson, 716 Rosser Ave., Brandon, Man.

CONCRETE FENCE POSTS—Make your own. Our machines make from 100 to 150 per day. Price, only \$7.00. Write for catalogue today. Concrete Fence Post Machine Co., 153 Austin St., Winnipeg.

HORSES FOR SALE—Six head of imported purebred Shire mares; also an imported, pure bred Shire stallion (Major), age six, weight 1,900 lbs.; age of mares from 3 to 6; also have 30 head of two-year-olds (grades), mares and geldings; all sired from the above stallion. Will sell very reasonably for cash. Apply Brimhall Bros., Raymond, Alta.

FOR SALE—Comox, Vancouver Island, cleared and bush farms. Sea and river frontage in district. All prices. Fine farming country. Good local market. Apply F. R. F. Biscoe, Courtenay, B. C.

FARMERS—Write me for prices on fence posts in car lots, delivered at your station. Get the best direct from the bush. Fruit land for sale. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B.C.

POULTRY AND EGGS

TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs \$2 per setting. \$5 per 45. Write for circular. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.

FOR SALE—Purebred Buff Orpington eggs. \$1.00 for setting of 13. Mrs. W. H. Read, Nanton, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.75 per setting; two settings for \$3. Chas. Yule, East Selkirk, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Single-comb Brown Leghorns, prize winners at Brandon and Regina, 1911, \$1.50 and \$3.00 per 15 eggs; from Single-comb White Leghorns, Rose-comb Brown Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, and Pitt Games, \$1.50 for 15 eggs. F. Hiltz, Box 6, Kennedy, Sask.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs that will hatch; fertility guaranteed. Littlecote Poultry Yards, Mrs. M. Vialoux, Sturgeon Creek P. O., Man. \$2.00 for 15 eggs.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, from prize winning stock; \$1.50 setting of 15 Pekin ducks, \$1.50 setting of 10. All hardy stock. C. E. Guldland, Stonewall, Man.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

H. BERGSTEINSSON, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS (purebred). C. E. Amphlett, Circle A Ranch, Alx, Alta.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

FOR SALE—One of our 20 horse-power traction engines, rebuilt; practically as good as new. Prices much below actual value. Now ready for delivery. The John Abell Engine and Machine Works Co., Ltd., 760 Main Street, Winnipeg, or P. O. Box 41.

FOR SALE.—Iron Pipe, Pulleys, Belting, Rails, Chain, Wire Fencing, Iron Posts, etc.; all sizes very cheap. Send for catalogue stating what you need. Agents wanted; good commission. The Imperial Waste and Metal Co., Queen St., Montreal.

WANTED NOW.—Reliable men to sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms. Exclusive territory; outfit free. An excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

INVESTIGATE OUR FIVE-ACRE TRUCK, poultry and berry lands in British Columbia. We have a new life insurance scheme, which costs you nothing and which ensures your family against loss in the event of death for a period of three years. This is free to all purchasers of our five-acre blocks. Hope & Farmer, 433 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.

WE CAN SELL YOUR PROPERTY. Send descriptions. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK and S. S. Hamburgs for balance of the season \$1.00 per setting.—J. N. Hipwell, Stonewall, Man.

McOPA FARM—Winter laying Barred Rock and Indian Runner Duck eggs, \$2.00 setting; three settings for \$5.00. Satisfaction given. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per setting of 15. J. A. Surprenant, St. Pierre, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$8.00 per 100. W. J. Lumsden, Meadows, Man.

THE WYANDOTTE FARM, Macdonald, Man. Eight years of line breeding for eggs and correct shape puts the Orchid Strain White Wyandottes on a high plane of excellence. All birds have free range, insuring fertility and vigor. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00; 30 for \$3.00.

EGGS FOR SALE at \$1.50 per setting of fifteen from very choice pure-bred birds of the following breeds: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, 1514 First St. West, Calgary, Alta. breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro Sask. breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Farm Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain.

F. W. BROWN & SONS, Plain View Farm Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns Berksdales and Cotswolds.

D. SMITH, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

A. J. MACKAY, Wa-Wa-Dell Farm, Macdonald, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berksdales.

formance of cows, rather than depending upon external points which may or may not have a relation to milk-producing capacity. The systems of "Advanced Registry" in the United States, and of "Records of Merit" and "Performance" in Canada, have been the main factors in placing the Holstein cow in her pre-eminent position which she occupies in relation to the dairy industry of Canada and the United States. I should like, however, permission to say that there is an element of danger in placing too much stress upon tests for a short time, and at a time when a cow is in condition to do her best—in some cases after long periods of rest. Someone has said that pie-crust and records are made to be broken, but we need to be careful that suspicion as to methods adopted in breaking records does not rise to a point where discredit, rather than credit, will result. I should also like to say that yearly records of eight months after calving ought, possibly, to be emphasized more than is the case at present. We have faith enough in the breeders of Holstein cattle to believe that they will adopt whatever is for the permanent, best interests of the breed. Let us have 7-day, 30-day, and 365-day tests. We cannot have too many. The only point to guard against is an unreliable test.

TOO MUCH EMPHASIS ON FAT

One other phase of the testing question may be referred to, viz., public tests, at which the Holstein cow has always distinguished herself and brought honor to her owner, and this in spite of a serious handicap. I have no wish to criticize adversely those in charge of the various fairs of the country, where public tests of cows are made, and prizes awarded on the basis of a scale of points. These men are living up to the light they have, but in my judgment too many points are allowed for the milk-fat in practically all the scales which have been adopted. The milk-fat is the most variable constituent of milk, is most easily influenced by external and internal conditions of the cow, has a more restricted use as a food than other constituents of the milk, is more liable to cause disorder to the user of milk when in excess—then, why place so much emphasis upon it? The only explanation we can offer is that people have gone "fat crazy." It is possible that the public have confused "fat" and "fodder," as the former is so popular in these modern times. We would not minimize the value of milk-fat for buttermaking, or when in proper proportion to other constituents of the milk, but a continual use of an excessive amount of milk-fat is disastrous to the human system.

RAISE CATTLE

It is related of Frederick the Great that, after the cruel Seven Years' War, in which Prussia was almost ruined financially and otherwise, this great king and warrior went about among his people, more particularly farmers, loaning or giving them money to make a fresh start, offering advice and help wherever needed, that he invariably advised the farmers to go in for cattle-raising. A man would come to him and say: "I don't like cattle, I prefer horses," or some other line of farming, but the scarred warrior would reply: "Take my advice and raise cattle; they will restore your soil fertility, and pay dividends from the first." Fortunately, the Prussian farmer profited by this advice, and we have in the German empire a forceful example of what cattle-raising can do to restore the fortunes of a practically bankrupt nation in the eighteenth century.

What was good advice at that time, is good advice today in Canada, and everywhere that nations are making a beginning. Breeders of Holsteins can help very much in national prosperity by selling purebred bull calves to the average or ordinary dairy farmer at a reasonable price. We have heard men say that if they could not get their price for a bull, they would sell him to the butcher, rather than take a lower price. This is a great mistake. The ordinary farmer is inclined to be somewhat skeptical of the value of purebred stock. A good animal, sold in a locality formerly inclined to undervalue pedigreed stock, would be bound to win

favor, and in the end would result in increased demand for purebred males, and consequently increase the profits of breeders in the long run.

CO-OPERATIVE BREEDING

What is a fair price for a purebred bull calf, say a month old? This is a difficult question to answer, but, judging from the views of correspondents, I should say that the average farmer considers twenty-five dollars a good price for such a calf. This, of course, would be considered a very low price by breeders of "fancy" stock, but it strikes me that there is a profitable trade to be worked up with dairy farmers who cannot afford to pay high prices. If the plan of co-operative or community breeding were adopted, whereby a number of farmers in a locality would purchase a pure-bred bull for their use, it would enable them to secure the service of a first-class male at a comparatively low cost; but where this is not practicable, and the individual farmer on a rented or mortgaged farm has to buy a bull, then loan him to all his neighbors free of cost, he cannot afford to pay a very high price for an improver of his dairy cattle.

MILK FROM CHEAP ROUGHAGE

The Holstein cow is characterized by her ability to change cheap roughage into valuable milk. The future of the province of Ontario, so far as farming is concerned, lies largely along the line of milk production, for town and city trade, for condensed milk, for buttermaking and cheesemaking, and in side-lines of dairying, such as bacon and poultry, together with the growing of fruit. With the opening of the American market for our concentrated farm produce, dairying is likely to advance more than it has been able to do in the past five years, during which time it has largely been a state of "as you were."

You may not agree with all the views as set forth in the foregoing, but the dairy teacher must ever set before his hearers what he believes to be the truth. Nothing less than this will satisfy the thinking, progressive members of this association, or of any other body of do-better dairymen. Someone has said that great men are the result of genius and opportunity. Lacking either of these, great men in any walk of life cannot be produced. It looks to me as if this were the opportunity for breeders of Holsteins to forward their own and the dairy interests of Canada. I am sure that their genius will rise to the occasion.



GREY PACING MARE

LEONIE, by Theodore Shilton 2.00; Dam, Lady L. 2.23, by White Line. She has a matinee record and is sound. Bike wagon, Harness and Cutter must go with her.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
OWNER, 289 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG

CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK
BOOKLET FREE
STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN

GLENALMOND Scotch Shorthorns

80—Herd Numbers Eighty Head—80

Sensational Offerings—Young bulls of various ages from my best stock. Young cows and heifers of breeding age. My stock bull, Baron's Voucher, imported. This bull is of grand breeding merit and a sure stock-getter. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

C. F. LYALL - STROME, ALTA.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTEEN IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES at ORMSBY GRANGE STOCK FARM, Ormstown, P. Que., on the second day of the Great Spring Show, May 24, at 2 p.m. Many are by Baron's Best, Lord Derwent, Pride of the Lothians, Sir Geoffrey and Silver Cup. This is a great opportunity to buy the best at lowest prices.
D. McEachran, Ormstown, P. Q.

When Answering Ads Mention The
Farmer's Advocate

WHEREVER
time is valued
—wherever
accurate time-keep-
ing is all-important the
WALTHAM is the pre-
ferred watch.

"It's Time You
Owned a Waltham"

Send for descriptive booklet
WALTHAM WATCH CO.
Montreal, Can. 14

WALTHAM
WATCH

RED POLLS FOR MILK AND BEEF

It was suggested at the meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association that some of the members write to the different papers any facts which would be likely to bring the great breed of dual purpose cattle. Many people, no doubt, will ask the question, what are the advantages of the dual purpose breed over the special dairy or beef breeds, and I wish to say right here that if these highly specialized breeds are given the requisite feed, shelter and care they will give better returns than the dual purpose breed. The average farmer, however, has neither the time nor the inclination to give these higher specialized animals the proper care they require, and prefers an animal, which from a standpoint of nature is more evenly balanced. This is the place that the dual purpose cow fills. She is a fairly good milker and has good fleshing qualities, so that a steer from her makes a good beef animal. The question arises. Are dual cows profitable? My experience is that they are. We hand-milk all our cows, and test and weigh the milk occasionally and our cows average not less than 300 pounds butterfat per year. We try to have them drop their calves in the fall if possible, so that the cows are dried off during the busy time of harvesting and the calves are ready to turn out in the pasture about the 1st of June.

In connection with the Red Polled Cattle Club of America, a record of twelve cows was kept from March 1st to November 21st, 1910, and the highest score was 10,807.75 pounds of milk and 515.25 pounds of butterfat. Below are the figures, etc:

Name of animal	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1. Liza H. B.	10,807.75	515.25
2. Pear	9,183	445.45
3. Jane	9,838.35	420.11
4. Ruby Rose ..	9,051.75	405.40
5. Lilette	8,563.9	387.37
6. Lillian	8,836.9	383.10
7. Ruth	8,699.8	367.50
8. Alice B.	9,389.5	363.81
9. Helen	8,140.8	349.31
10. Daisy	9,841.75	329.22
11. Diana 2	7,082.6	316.58
12. Lady	8,370.7	313.78

These figures show that the Red Polls are both milkers and butter-makers. Last year at the Smithfield

THE LOVE OF OATS

Why Normal, Active People Always
Crave Oatmeal

Oats contain more body-building food than any other grain that grows. They contain more energy-giving food. You know their effect on horses.

Oats contain more organic phosphorus than any other grain, and phosphorus is the brain's main constituent. They contain more lecithin, and lecithin is the chief component of the entire nervous system.

That's why workers love oatmeal. That's why growing children crave it. It is simply the call of nature for what bodies, brains and nerves require.

But some oatmeal fails to meet these requirements. Only the richest, plumpest oats supply a food worth while. The choicest oats are sifted 62 times to get the grains for Quaker Oats. Only ten pounds are secured from a bushel. But these fine oats, when prepared by the Quaker process, supply the utmost in oatmeal.

Oatmeal is the most important food you serve. And the best costs only one-half cent per dish. Don't supply your table with inferior oats.

Made in Canada.

(174)

show, in the slaughter test the Red Polls showed as much daily gain in live weight as any of the beef breeds, and the per cent. of dressed beef to the live weight was about the same.

We know that some strains of Shorthorns as they exist in England are good dual purpose cattle, but where can they be had in this country in a sufficient number to satisfy the needs of the farmers who require them? Some herds of Red Polls are being bred more and more to beef, but recently more attention is being given to breeding for the dual purpose type. In conclusion I would say that dual purpose cattle are suitable for those farmers who do not think they can give as much time and attention to their stock as either the higher specified dairy or beef breeds require.

Man.

GEO. SWALES.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

LAYING SILLS

Would you explain the proper way to square the sills in putting up a building? Some use the steel square and some the ten-foot pole.—SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The sills may be squared with an ordinary steel square, as well as by any other means. Lay one sill straight on the line you want the building to stand on, and by means of the square set the other at a right angle to it. Use the square on the inside of the corner. If you want to use the ten-foot pole, measure off 6 feet on one sill and 8 feet on the other, starting exactly at the corner. The corner will be square when the distance between the two points is exactly 10 feet.

HORSE DEAL

I bought a horse from a man about thirteen months ago and after I bought him heard that he had not been paid for in full. I got him for \$120 and there is another \$75 against him. Have I to pay that money also?—S. W. M.

Ans.—The mere fact that the horse has not been paid for in full would not render you liable to the previous seller, but if the previous seller took a lien note on the horse and registered it within thirty days, with the necessary affidavit attached, he would be able to claim from you the amount due on the previous lien or the return of the horse. You would, of course, have your recourse against the party from whom you purchased the horse. If the previous seller took a lien note and did not properly register it, you would not be liable to him, provided you had no notice of the lien. Further, if the man from whom you purchased the horse was a horse-dealer and the previous seller was aware of this fact when he sold the horse to him and if the horse dealer sold to you in the ordinary course of his business, you being aware of the fact that he was a horse-dealer, it is doubtful if the previous seller would succeed in an action against you.

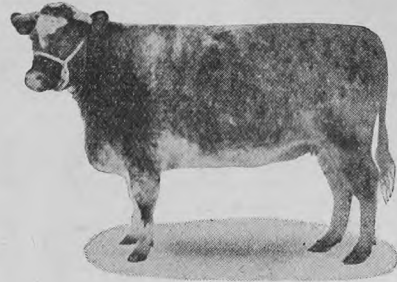
KILLING VERMIN

Old house with cracky floors and ceilings has bedbugs and other live things. House is not tight enough to smoke with sulphur or formaldehyde. What can be done? What is the cheapest and most effective insecticide?—K. G. G.

Ans.—The best known insecticide is hydrocyanic acid gas. This is produced by adding sulphuric acid to potassium cyanide. It is a most deadly poison, not only for insects, but for all forms of animal life, and for this rea-

GREAT SHORTHORN SALE

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM



We offer for sale

40 young, big, well
bred

**Shorthorn Cows
and Heifers**

All of good milking strain, bred to our famous imported stock bull, Prime Favorite, grand champion at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907.

Our success in this and previous years' show rings is ample proof of the high quality of our cattle.

We defeated, two years in succession, at the Regina Winter Fair, 1910 and 1911, the grand champion Aberdeen-Angus steer of Brandon.

PRICES REASONABLE

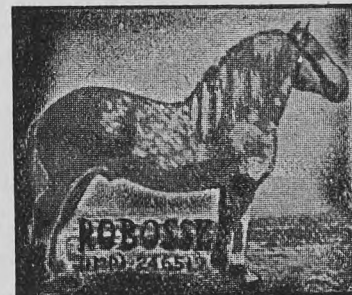
Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C. P. R. Main Line, our railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD P. O., SASK.

8 MILES NORTH OF BALGONIE

Registered Percherons For Sale



IMP. ROSOSSE

Eight Years Head of Stud

American and home-bred stock to select from, weighing from 1,600 to 2,200 pounds, and ages from one to eight years; also one good Hackney.

Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina in 1910 our eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

CLEARWATER STOCK FARM

W. E. & R. C. Upper

North Portal, Sask.

Branch Barn: Calgary, Alta.

THE ONLY
SADDLE
HORSE

KENTUCKY SADDLERS

THE BEST
OF
DRIVERS

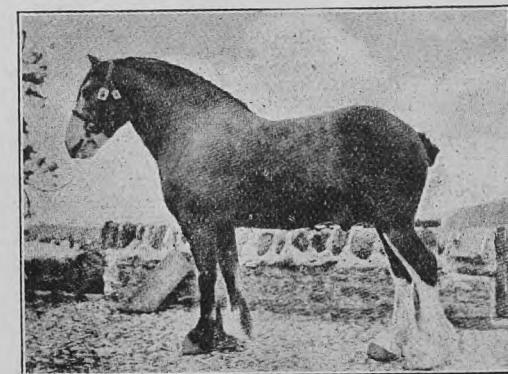
"The King of all Light Horses"

I have for sale twenty head of registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares. All ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to

MILWARDE YATES

SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

BALGREGGAN CLYDESDALES



Home-bred and imported stallions and fillies.

A number of stallions good enough to make stud horses for any breeding establishment. Also a few well tried stock horses, and a few range stallions, all at reasonable figures. Prices for young things from \$300 up. Farmers and breeders would do well to get hold of some of this young stock and grow them into breeding animals. They will make money for buyers.

RUBY BARON

JOHN A. TURNER, BOX 472, CALGARY, ALTA.
Balgreggan Stock Farm is 6 miles south of Calgary and 2½ miles from Turner Station

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions

My Clydes have size enough; also draft horse conformation and extra good action. The Hackneys have lots of substance, combined with style and quality. Why not buy Albertas when they can hold their own with imported stock? My prices and terms are right, and every horse is guaranteed. I have never owned or sold a single non-breeder. Will also put an attractive price on a few pure-bred Hackney fillies.

WILL MOODIE, DeWINTON, ALBERTA.

B

ESTABLISHED AT LEICESTER, ENGLAND, IN 1800

B

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

Resembles new milk as nearly as possible in chemical composition. Used throughout the world. Halves the cost of raising calves. Prevents scouring. Rapidly matures them. Send for pamphlet, "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk."

B STEELE, BRIGGS, SEED CO., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. B

OLD BASING JERSEYS

Why not buy a bull calf from a cow that has made an official record in Alberta? Our "Rosaling of Old Basing," bred and raised here, holds the Jersey Milk and Butter Record for Canada, fifth of any breed. Only cows that have made or are making **RECORD OF MERIT** are kept in Old Basing Herd.

C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN,

RED DEER, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sexes, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

R. W. CASWELL - - - Star Farm,
Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. N. R., C. P. R. and G. T. P. PHONE 375



J. C. POPE

Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.

Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Sire
Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale

Large English Berkshires



Breeding stock, closely related to England's greatest herd, owned by "Duchess of Devonshire." For sale, Boars and Sows, all ages. Orders booked for Spring Pigs. Pairs furnished not akin. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. GEORGE, CAYLEY, ALTA.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Breeding Stock from imported and prize winning individuals. Spring pigs ready to ship.

Barred Plymouth Rocks mated with imported and prize winning cockerels; eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per 100.

Seed Potatoes—Early Rose, Early Sunlight and Alberta Wonder, 2 pounds, 25c.; or 5 pounds, 50c., postpaid in Canada.

T. E. BOWMAN,
High River - - - Alta.

McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred to the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

A. D. McDONALD & SON
"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves.

Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

Geo. Rankin & Sons
OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

BURNBANK STOCK FARM

For Sale: Two Shorthorn Bulls

First Choice four years old, sired by Bonnie Charlie, guaranteed a sure breeder, and an extra good yearling by First Choice.

WRITE FOR PRICE AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
GEO. ALLISON - Burnbank, Man
Can ship via C.P.R. or G.T.P.



VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS
(Trocars, Hopples, Impregnators) for Horses, Cattle, Swine, Poultry, etc. Received only award World's Fairs Chicago, St. Louis. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

Hausmann & Dunn Co., 708 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

15-BULLS-15
REGISTERED SHORTHORNS of the right type and in good shape for service, \$50 to \$75 each

A SNAP—SPLENDID YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLION, CHEAP
J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK JR.,
Box 32 Gleichen, Alta.

MESSRS. HICKMAN & SCRUBY
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.
Exporters of Pedigree Live Stock of all Descriptions

From now on we shall be shipping large numbers of horses of all breeds, and buyers should write us for particulars before buying elsewhere. If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose. We feel confident of the result—we shall do all your business in the future. Illustrated catalogues on application.

RUGBY BERKSHIRES



We are booking orders now for young boars and sows, not akin. Twelve large matured sows are due to farrow within a few weeks. They are bred to our stock boars, **Stratton (imported)** and the first prize yearling boar at Brandon in 1910.

McGREGOR & BOWMAN
Forrest, Man.

CANADA'S GREATEST JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments for the West. 300 to select from. Order the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONT.

'A Treatise on the Horse, FREE

KENDALL'S SPRAIN CURE
Couderay, Wis. Oct. 5th, 1909
"Please send me your book—'A Treatise on The Horse'—I saw by your ad that it was free, but if it cost \$5, I would not be without it, as I think I have saved two valuable horses in the last year by following directions in your book."

William Napes.
It's free. Get a copy when you buy Kendall's Spavin Cure at your dealer's. If he should not have it, write us. 40
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.



Prof. W. L. Carlyle Proceeds to Make Close Inspection of a Trio of Clydesdales at Calgary

son it is not recommended for use, except in the hands of experienced operators. If the house were only close enough to have it thoroughly fumigated by burning sulphur, this would be effective. Failing this a good supply of coal oil applied to all cracks will kill a great deal of vermin, while whitewashing fills the cracks and prevents further breeding to a great extent.

M. A. C.

CHAS. H. LEE.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

VETERINARY

Enquiries dealing with matters of a veterinary nature are answered through our column by a competent veterinarian free of charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details and symptoms must be clearly stated and on only one side of the paper. Full name and address of the writer must accompany each query, as a guarantee of good faith, but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

COW HAS DISEASED UDDER

* Have a milch cow which lost two of her teats; that is, we could not get any milk from them, and I am thinking she will lose another. I have looked in the veterinary books, and cannot find anything which treats on the cause, so hope if there is any remedy for same that you shall let me know.—O. L. H.

Ans.—We are of the opinion that the affected quarters will not regain their normal condition. We infer from your letter that two quarters have been bad for some time, while another is becoming involved in the diseased process. Our advice is that you prepare this cow for beef, as she will not be again profitable as a milch cow. If the trouble is of recent origin, it may be relieved by using a milking tube to draw off any accumulated material in the quarters. Before using the tube, it (the tube) must be sterilized by boiling for fifteen

minutes each time it is to be used, then lightly smeared with vaseline. The quarter and teat must be well washed with soap and water. Great care must be exercised, so as not to introduce any dirt or other foreign substance into the quarter with the tube. It may be a tubercular udder.

FOAL HAS BOWEL TROUBLE

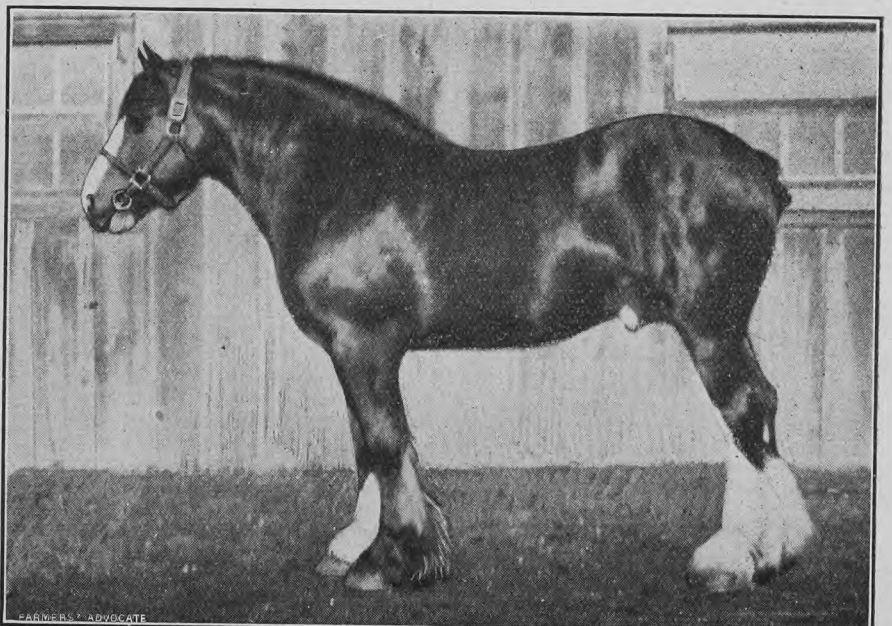
I have a two-weeks-old colt which breathes hard and fast and appears at times to be in pain, as it will lie down and keep moving its hind legs and switching its tail, then get up and paw or lift its hind legs and switch its tail continually, but feeds well, though it passes a large quantity of water of a clean color at very frequent intervals and scarcely any manure.—C. S. R.

Ans.—Your foal is suffering from bowel trouble, and unless he has already obtained relief, he will probably be dead before you see the answer to your question. Give him three ounces of castor oil, then enemas of warm soapy water several times during twenty-four hours until his bowels act freely. If he is weak, give tablespoonful doses of whiskey in a little of the mare's milk every three hours.

MARE HAS VAGINAL DISCHARGE

Mare about thirteen years, to foal May 24, has whitish discharge from vagina. Discharge is not very abundant, but has been on her about ten days. Foal is not dead. Last year same mare had discharge for ten days, then foaled ten days before her time. Please prescribe. Also will it be safe to use her on the drill? She has been in harness all winter.—T. E. W.

Ans.—It is not advisable to attempt any treatment of this case at the present time, but, if a month after she has foaled, there is a discharge, it will then be necessary to attend to it. In the meantime watch the answers to questions in the veterinary columns of this paper. We frequently prescribe for this condition. It is generally best to keep the mare doing light work on the farm until she foals.

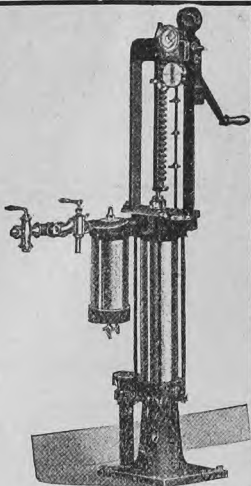


Gay Sprig, the Trophy Four-year-old Clydesdale Stallion, a "Grand Champion in the East but Placed Fourth in His Class at Brandon

Write for Illustrated Booklet, "The Guide to Advertising" right now.

Just a Word About Price

On Gasolene Outfits.



You know without argument that gasolene should be kept underground. The fact that more than three quarters of a million Bowser tanks are in use proves the superiority of the Bowser Storage System.

Twenty-six years of progressive success has enabled us to make tanks to fit every condition and requirement.

Now the point you want to know is: "Will the price suit me?"

These outfits are made in hundreds of different styles and sizes, consequently we cannot give the prices in this space.

Remember we make the lowest priced underground outfits on the market and we make the best, the prices ranging between to suit everybody.

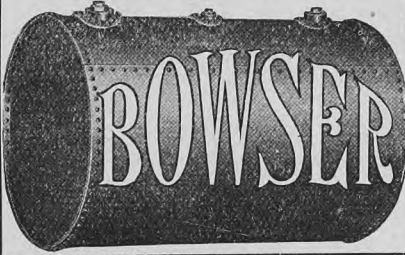
Just drop a card or write a letter telling us what you want, about what you want to pay, and we will give you something to suit.

ASK FOR BOOK NO. 3E
OUR PORTABLE TANKS FOR
GASOLENE TRACTORS ARE
THE BEST.

S. F. BOWSER & CO., Inc.
FORT WAYNE, IND.

BRANCHES:

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS ST. LOUIS ATLANTA TORONTO
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO



LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

Mr. M. C. Weightman, Monteith, Man., writes April 6, 1907: "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings."

W. F. YOUNG, P.O.F., 248 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMANS Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg;
The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary;
and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

Fleming's

Spavin and Ringbone Paste

to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser

Sixty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
Church St., Toronto, Ontario



SETTING A WINDBREAK

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

A man wishing to plant a windbreak to protect his buildings and wanting it to grow, needs to prepare his land well. The best land for this purpose is old root ground, land which has grown a crop of potatoes and has been well cultivated. In fact, this is almost ideal. If one has to break new land for trees, he must cultivate it deep. Break two inches deep first thing in the spring; backset a month later, three inches, and disc. It would be a good thing to plow in the fall, if possible, about ten inches and harrow in the spring, and it will be all ready to plant. Best plant the trees on the north, east and west sides of the buildings if possible, and about 100 feet from them, recollecting that every foot of windbreak in height will approximately shelter 40 feet of land from even a bad storm.

As to varieties, one must be guided by the different kind of soil. Cottonwoods, willow, maple and ash thrive on plenty of moisture, whilst Russian poplar and spruce and other conifers thrive on a drier soil. Cottonwoods are quick-growing and handsome. They will grow 25 feet in ten years, and when fully grown attain a height of 75 to 100 feet, and several feet in diameter. When cut and allowed to dry, the wood is almost as good as white poplar for burning. Ash is a slow growing tree, but hardy and will produce very good pickets in about eight years, and then after cutting the main stem fresh shoots will spring up, and in eight years more further pickets may be cut, which in some districts is quite a consideration, as pickets there in twenty years are bound to be scarce. Manitoba maple is too well known to need description. Willows are especially good planted outside of the windbreak, and, of course, there are many other varieties from which to select.

Get seedlings from the government or from some well known nursery firm in the West, but avoid buying from travelling agents of unknown firms, as you are liable to get southern grown stock which are not generally hardy enough for our climate.

As to time of planting: in the spring of course, and, if possible, on a cloudy day, or in the evening, just before a rain, is best. Plow a furrow and plant the trees four feet apart in the rows. If the furrow is not deep enough, use a dibber, or pointed stick, and make a hole to put the root in, plant them one inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, as the ground will settle some. Carry the seedlings round in a pail half full of muddy water, as on no account are they to be allowed to dry out. Pack the soil very firmly around the roots. After they have got started keep the cultivator going between the rows, and you should have success with your trees.

Sask.

BERNARD STENT.

IRRIGATION OR NOT?

By J. T. Bealby, author of "Fruit Ranching in British Columbia."

ARTICLE VI.

Everybody who begins to study fruit growing in British Columbia is soon made acquainted with the fact that there are districts in the province in which irrigation is necessary for the production of good fruit and other districts in which good fruit can be grown without irrigation. And not a few inquirers are seriously exercised in their minds as to which is the better, to grow fruit with an artificial supply of water or to grow it without. Viewed purely as a commercial proposition, neither system has any very decided advantage over the other. Fruit grown under irrigation is as a rule larger and better colored than fruit grown without irrigation, though this is not invariably the case. On the other hand, fruit

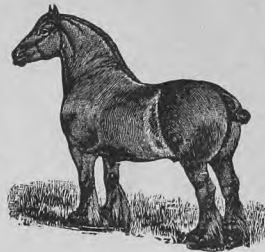
Select Shire Stallions

Having made a large shipment of SHIRE STALLIONS from England for the Spring Horse Show at Calgary I offer all, with the exception of one, for sale.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

The Shire horse, owing to his great weight, immense power, endurance and activity, is recognized as the premier draft horse in the world.

XXXXXXXXXXXX



XXXXXXXXXXXX

I have personally selected each stallion in England, where during the last 25 years I have bought thousands for the German government.

XXXXXXXXXXXX

All of the present shipment are rapidly getting into shape, and despite a long journey of 6000 miles they won a first and a second prize at the Calgary Show.

These horses are all ready for service and are guaranteed good stock getters. I will sell them—this being my first importation—at reasonable prices. They will be on view at the Calgary Exhibition Grounds, Victoria Park, until further notice.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OR COME
AND SEE THESE HORSES.

F. Schroeder (From High River, Alta.) **Hotel Alberta**
Calgary - Alta.



LORD GUTHRIE IN ACTION

JOHN GRAHAM

Importer and breeder of Clydesdale Percheron and Hackney Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

Have quite a few stallions, principally, I want to close out before the season is over, and I am offering them at attractive prices to clear.

In Shorthorns I have two young bulls of breeding age, both good ones, and females of all ages.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

Stallions from Hillcrest Stock Farm

Seven choice imported Clydesdale stallions, including two three-year-olds, three four-year-olds, and two five-year-olds, of good breeding, are for sale at cost price, as Mr. Taber is going solely into breeding. They are sired by such renowned stallions as Baron's Pride, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle.

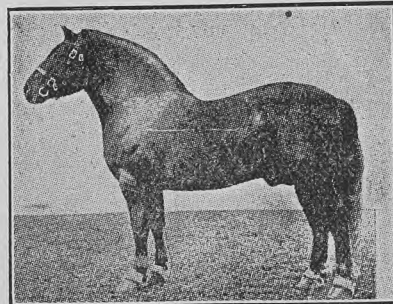
TWO OF THESE WERE PREMIUM HORSES IN SCOTLAND

Lumloch Laird is half-brother to The Bruce, winner of so many championships in the Canadian West since last July. He also stood second to The Bruce at Regina last summer.

Home-bred Stallions from the Great Stallion ACME KING and ROYAL BARON also are offered

R. H. TABER EASY TERMS ON GOOD SECURITY **CONDIE, Sask.**

SUFFOLK HORSES



Suffolk stallions and mares of all ages for sale. Among the stallions are the first prize winner at Regina and champion stallion at the Calgary Summer Fair. Our Canadian-bred stock are from mares and stallions imported direct from "The Gold Medal Stud," A. T. Pratt and Sudbourne Hall. The female stock nearly all in foal to Rendlesham Matchem. Prices and terms on application. Satisfaction assured.

At the forthcoming Spring Horse Show in Calgary, April 18 to 21, we will have an exceptionally fine selection of imported SUFFOLKS. Anyone requiring a stallion would do well to inspect these horses.

GEO. JAKUES

LAMERTON P.O.

ALTA.

RAILWAY STATION (ALIX, C.P.R., LACOMBE BRANCH)

VANSTONE & ROGERS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have already sold three times as many horses as we did in the same time last year; but we are continually landing new shipments and have a big assortment left to choose from. We expect a shipment of choice Clydesdales and Hackneys in a few days, and another carload of Percherons before May 1st.

Write us for description and prices, telling us just what you want and how you would like to pay for it.

Fair treatment and honest guarantee with every horse sold.

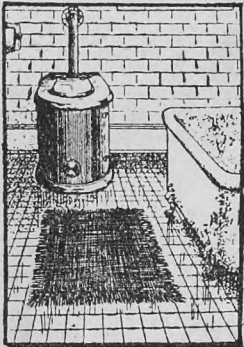
VANSTONE & ROGERS

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
JAS. BROOKS, Manager

Head Office and Stables:
WAWANESA, MANITOBA

CATTLE AND SHEEP LABELS

Metal Ear Labels with owner's name and address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to-day.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



"PARKYTE" IMPROVED

(Trade Mark Registered)

SANITARY CHEMICAL CLOSETS

No Water, No Plumbing, No Excavating No Burning, No Traps or other useless appliances to break or get out of order. "PARKYTE" is the only Chemical Closet on the market that is giving satisfaction and the only one that has earned the name of "SANITARY". It is recognized everywhere as being the "STANDARD OF QUALITY" and carries the endorsement of the leading Health Inspectors, Physicians and Architects in the Dominion, as well as thousands of satisfied users.

With "PARKYTE" Closets all rural districts can have modern conveniences. Write for catalog.

PARKER & WHYTE, Limited

Head Office, 1203 McARTHUR BUILDING, WINNIPEG
Branches: 61 St. James St., Montreal. 49 Canada Permanent Building Toronto 5-6 Crown Bldg., Calgary

Acorn Quality GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEETS

Guaranteed Not to Rust

For building Garages, Barns and Outbuildings

Write for Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD. 246 Princess Street
Winnipeg

Market Gardens

Five and ten acre irrigated tracts adjoining Cranbrook, B.C., one mile from Post Office. Good local market for all produce. Special opportunities for chicken ranches. Several of these tracts are already occupied and proved. Price ONLY \$100.00 per acre. Easy terms. No charges for water.

APPLY TO

BEALE & ELWELL

Cranbrook : : : British Columbia

grown without irrigation possesses as a rule a better flavor and will keep longer and travel better than fruit grown under irrigation. As these respective advantages are hotly contested by the respective advocates of irrigation and non-irrigation, I think it will be advisable to support the conclusions just stated, by testimony which is not likely to be gainsaid. E. H. Shepard, one of the most successful fruit growers in the Hood River Valley of Oregon—an irrigated region—and the editor of a fruit magazine, said in February, 1908: "After an orchard comes into bearing, we believe that the less water an apple tree has the better the flavor, and an apple that is not irrigated will keep longer than the one irrigated more frequently." About the same date Prof. C. I. Lewis and Prof. W. H. Wicks, of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, stated that: "On moderately heavy loams we find we can grow apples that keep longer than on light loams where apples naturally mature more rapidly, and consequently have a shorter life. This fact has led some to conclude that the irrigated apple is a superior keeper. On the contrary, where fruit is heavily irrigated, we find that size is gained, but flavor, aroma, keeping and shipping qualities are sacrificed."

Accepting these statements as true, and they can't well be doubted, it is surely consistent with common sense to conclude that, if you can grow your apples without irrigation, that is the best plan; but if you have to depend upon irrigation, then use the water as seldom as possible. I would add that each time you do use water, use it thoroughly. Don't just wet the surface and so bring the delicate fibrous roots up to the top of the ground, for them to get scorched by the hot sun, but give a thorough watering, so that the water will go down below the roots, and the roots will go down after the water. The real objections which non-irrigating fruit growers have to irrigation is the additional cost it makes to the general costs of producing a crop, a charge per acre which is imposed for all time to come without any hope of ever getting relief from the burden. Moreover, if there is any possibility of the available water supply running, short, to that content there exists the possibility of further expense having to be incurred in bringing in additional supplies.

But whilst it is better to grow fruit without artificial irrigation, it is at the same time wise, even in non-irrigated

Horse Owners! Use

GOMBAULT'S



Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure

The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for use. Send for descriptive circulars.
The Lawrence Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

FRUIT LANDS

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS IN THE

KOOTENAYS

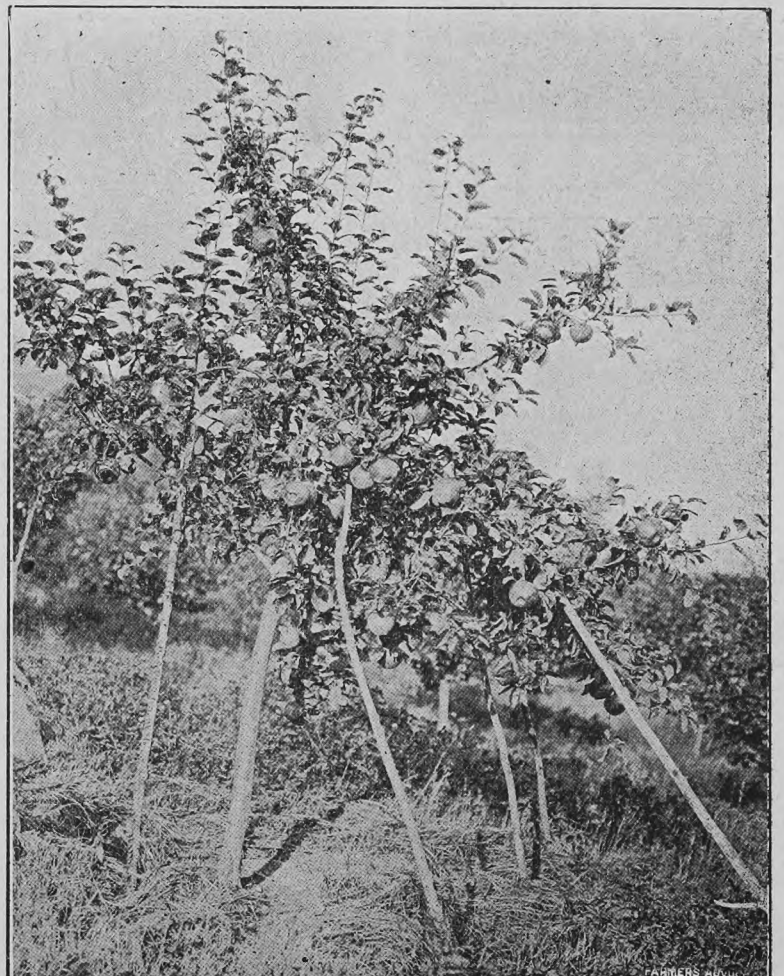
Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED
PARTLY IMPROVED
UNIMPROVED

From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No Blizzards. Lowest point this winter, 4 below.

The Kootenay-Slocan
Fruit Company, Ltd.
NELSON, B.C.

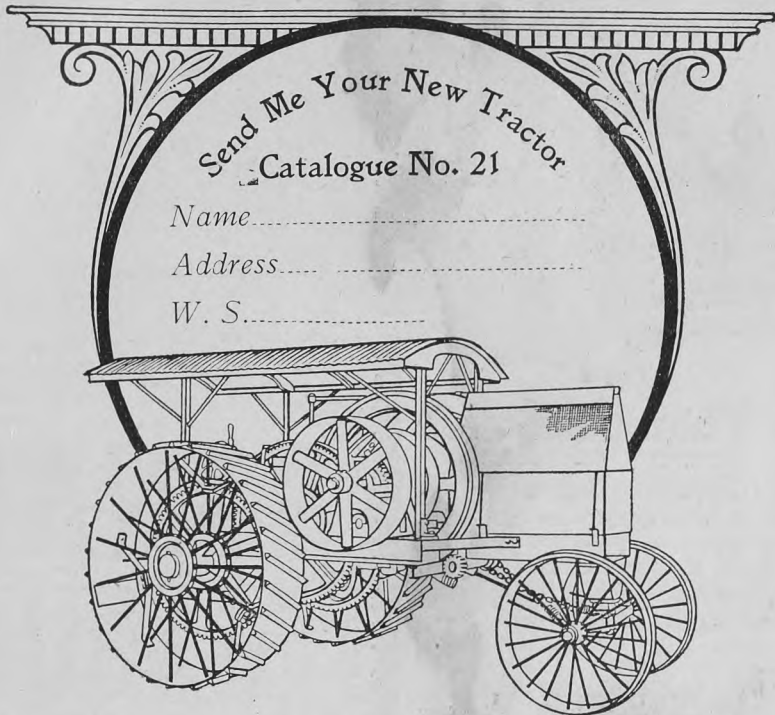
districts, to make provision, by flume or reservoir or well, for a supply of water, suitably placed, against the dry months of July and August. What may chance to need an application of water at that season is not the older and well established trees—they can look after themselves without any artificial irrigation whatever at any time—but the quite young trees which have not yet sent their roots far down into the ground, and the surface crops, such as strawberries, clover, potatoes. A judicious supply of water given to quite young trees in July, and again in August, will keep them moving and



Heavily Laden Apple Tree and Supports—Some Trees Bear While Young.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

PLOWING AND THRESHING ENGINES



GENERAL POINTS of MERIT

SIMPLICITY

In the design of the Fairbanks-Morse Tractor we have eliminated every unnecessary part, our aim being to make the most simple engine possible, consistent with economy and great pulling power. This simplicity makes our engine very easy to control, and maintain in perfect working condition.

ACCESSIBILITY

All parts on the Fairbanks-Morse Tractor are made readily accessible for inspection and adjustment. The engine is well protected from dust, but all coverings have large openings, allowing ample space through which to reach all bearings, etc.

DURABILITY

In building the Fairbanks-Morse Tractor we have aimed to produce an engine that would give efficient and economical service over a long period of years—an engine that would be a paying investment to the purchaser. With this result in view we used our simple slow speed engine. An examination of the parts entering into its construction will demonstrate the fact that all essential features for long life are to be found in our engines. Slow engine speeds means little friction and easy adjustment with minimum wear. Our special steel gears mean strength and wearing qualities. In a word, FAIRBANKS-MORSE ENGINES ARE BUILT TO LAST.

SAFETY

In using a Fairbanks-Morse Plowing or Threshing engine you are insuring yourself against loss from fire or explosion. We use a special pump fuel feed (approved by Board of Fire Underwriters), and with our ignition system there is no possibility of fire from the engine. This point will be appreciated by those who have seen crops destroyed by fire started by the sparks from a steam engine, and those who have seen the awful damage done by boiler explosion. Our patented starting device removes all danger in starting the engine. This is an exclusive feature, found only on Fairbanks-Morse engines.

ECONOMY

Our engines have always been noted for economy, and to-day the fuel consumption is the lowest, consistent with load carried. This is due to exclusive and patented features of design.

The Canadian Fairbanks Co., Limited

Montreal Toronto St. John, N. B. Winnipeg Saskatoon
Calgary, Vancouver

prevent a check that might be hurtful to them.

I may add that in the Hood River valley many growers do not, I understand, irrigate until the trees are beginning to bear, the idea being that, if not irrigated the young trees will send their roots deeper into the ground.

NOTE.—The next article of this series will deal with pruning and spraying.

Bovril

GIVES STRENGTH AND
ENDURANCE

There is a higher percentage of the nourishment of beef in BOVRIL than in any other food product.



PRODUCTIVE QUALITIES OF FOWLS

A lecture given by JAMES DRYDEN, of Oregon Agricultural College, at the Poultry Section of the Graduate College of Agriculture.

(Continued from last week)

WHY BUY PUREBRED FOWLS?

Why should the farmer pay fancy prices for purebred breeding stock when the markets don't demand it? Why advise the farmers to purchase purebred fowls when there are not enough purebred Plymouth Rocks, or any other breed, in the United States to stock all the farms in one Iowa county? The farmers will make slow progress in increasing production if they must use nothing but purebred stock. Let us see.

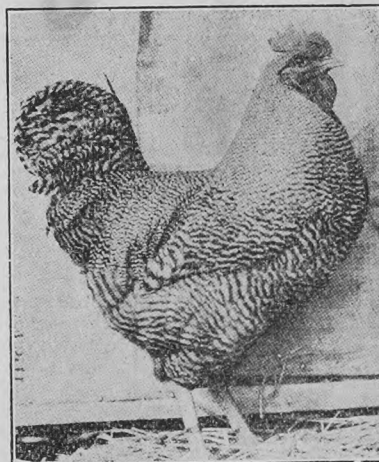
Personally I believe there are other reasons why farmers should not confine themselves to purebred stock. No matter what breed of fowls we have, you know they must have good vitality or they will not give profitable returns. No matter what their ancestry or breeding may be, no matter what feed or care we may give them, they will not be profitable producers without constitutional vigor.

VITALITY OF CROSSBRED STOCK

I believe this is true: The farm stock, the cross-bred stock, or shall I say the mongrel stock, have better vitality, are more fertile, are less preyed upon by diseases and produce more eggs than the average flock of purebreds.

As to the question of vitality a great deal of the purebred stock are raised

under conditions that do not produce high vitality. Fanciers or breeders are not very often farmers. They are more often people in towns who keep their fowls in small yards and under conditions that are more or less artificial. Farm stock is raised under conditions that are more conducive to health and vigor. Then the purebred stock is more often in-bred. Close breeding is practiced by many fanciers, and while in-breeding may not necessarily be injurious the chances are, that it works a serious injury in the average flock and with the average breeder. Then the fancier is liable to overlook vigor



Second Prize Cockerel, in Pen for Male Mating Barred Plymouth Rocks at Brandon. Owned by W. J. Saunders

in his eagerness to secure good feathering. No one but a true fancier appreciates fully a perfect feather in a fowl. A fancier once told me that he could smell a finely barred Plymouth Rock a mile away. There is a charm in it that gets away with him. After he has spent ten years to produce a finely barred bird, would you wonder

if he selected that bird for breeding even though he was inferior to another bird in vigor and practical qualities. The temptation is too great to sacrifice vigor for barring or other fancy points. What else can you expect when the standard allows forty points out of a hundred for color, and the poultry judge may, and very often does, give a much higher value than this to color. Some fanciers as well as judges are "color blind"; that is, they see nothing but color.

The Woman Alive

to her own best interests,—as soon as there is need, will help her whole system with the tonic action of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

All women should read the special directions with every box.

Sold Everywhere.

In boxes 25c.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest-Pocket

Veterinary Adviser

Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

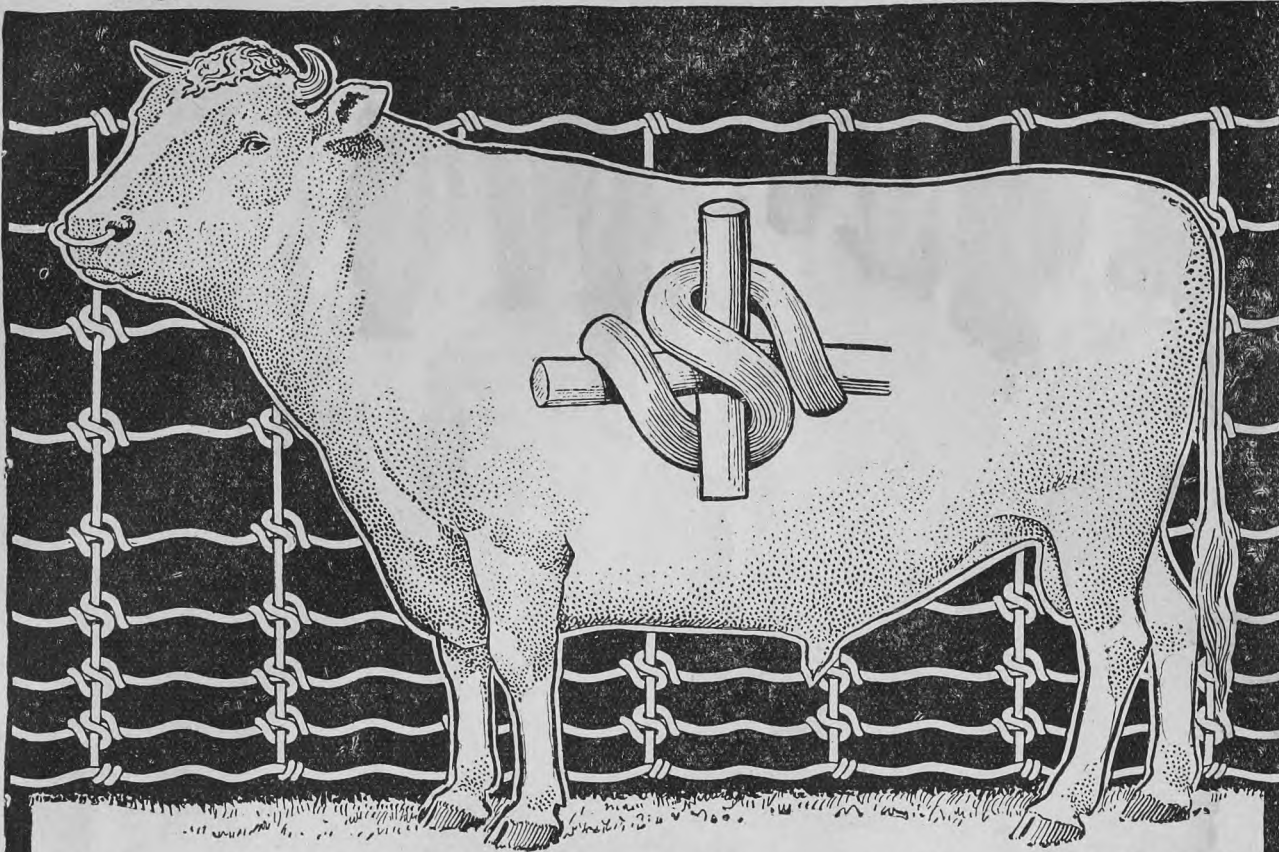
The Gate That Lasts

The frame of the Peerless Gate is made of steel tubing, electrically welded into one solid piece. It is strong and rigid and will not sag nor get out of order.

Peerless Farm and Ornamental Gates

are built to stand. They will save you money because they never need repair. We also make lawn, farm and poultry fence that stands the test of time. Agents wanted. Write for full particulars.

THE BANWELL HOSIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.,
Dept. M. Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



Is Anything On Your Farm Stronger Than A Bull ?

YES! If your fences are "IDEAL" Woven Wire, made of large gauge No. 9 HARD STEEL wire, heavily galvanized and with the verticals and horizontals clamped together with the Ideal Lock—that CANNOT SLIP. Bull-strong; hog-tight; horse high—a REAL fence.

NO! If you have wire fences of the ordinary kind—fairly good for a few years, but with no reserve strength to stand hard usage—because poorer wire makes them, and stretching them taut takes the utmost of their little strength to start with.

All Large Gauge Number 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire

From top to bottom Ideal Fence is all the same—large gauge No. 9 hard steel wire, heavily galvanized and therefore rust-proof. Note lock and its uniform smooth curve—no sharp turns to weaken the strength of the lock and yet a most positive grip—in FIVE different places. This is the fence that has ample springiness, immense strength, and the ONE LOCK THAT'S GOOD. Drop us a card and get our catalog telling all about the many styles and merits of IDEAL FENCE. Sample lock comes with it. Write us today.

IDEAL FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

COLOR VS. VIGOR AND UTILITY

Now, then, in proportion as we give value to color in our breeding in that proportion are we discounting vigor and utility points. In proportion as we give value to color and fancy points we are handicapped that much in our efforts to build up the practical qualities of our fowls. If fancy or purebred fowls have not the constitutional vigor of the farm fowls, it is just what can be

reasonably expected. You can't breed for twenty fancy points, and at the same time maintain or improve the egg-laying qualities of the flock. If you do you throw out the 200-egg hen with the wry tail and the 200-egg hen with the faulty comb.

The question of stamina and constitutional vigor has undoubtedly a great deal to do with egg yield. On the average I believe we will get a higher egg yield from the crosses than the purebreds, due to greater vigor rather than to any possible difference in egg-laying capacity. Health and vitality are more important than breed when it comes to production.

(To be continued)

DUCKS ON THE FARM

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have often wondered why it is that so few farmers in this country go in for raising ducks. No class of fowl is more easily raised; no other farm fowl, unless geese, suffer less from diseases, and none make a more rapid growth up to a certain age for the quantity of food consumed. Ducks seem to be free from many of the diseases that carry off chickens. Get ducks safely out of the shells and they are safely started on the journey of life. They will live on rougher food than chickens, thriving on coarse food of all kinds, providing there is sufficient variety to their ration.

WATER NOT ESSENTIAL

There is a mistaken idea that ducks require ponds of water to slush about in, and will not thrive if kept yarded up. It is true that the old-fashioned puddle duck did seem a miserable creature out of water, but the improved strains

are almost as much land birds as chickens are. Ducks must have dry, comfortable quarters, but a splendid house for even twenty ducks can be made on any farm for a dollar, or even less. Dry-goods boxes can be made comfortable for a small flock. The main point is to keep them dry, which depends almost more on the care given to the covering of the floor and roof than the walls of the house. Good, dry bedding changed at least twice a week, will keep them warm and happy through the coldest weather.

FEEDING FOR EGGS

Ducks' eggs bring good prices during April and May when eggs are most wanted for incubation. One can easily get ducks started laying by then, as the laying depends principally on feeding. When laying an egg every day, a duck needs good food to make up this amount of energy, and a liberal and abundantly rich ration must be given. A good ration is made of one-third each of corn meal, bran and ground oats, boiled vegetables or steamed, green cured clover. Mix all thoroughly dry, then add enough water to bind it into a damp but not sticky mass. The feed should ball in the hand and fall apart, when dropped a few inches, but must not be wet enough to allow water to drip from the same when squeezed. Feed this twice a day, as early in the morning as possible and an hour before sunset. This will prove a good incentive to the ducks roaming at large during the day, to return at night and be on hand in time for closing up.

As ducks lay their eggs during the night or early morning, it is policy to keep them confined to their night quarters until half past seven or eight o'clock in the morning, as they have as a rule laid all their eggs by that time.

Liberal allowance of crushed oyster shells is absolutely essential to ducks at this season of the year, as the daily production of eggs requires a large amount of lime.

CARE OF THE EGGS

The eggs if dirty should be washed but not rubbed dry, and kept in a cool place until used for hatching. Do not keep them where they may get chilled. Duck eggs spoil easily in warm weather and will not keep as hen eggs do. They should be set as soon as possible. In selecting the eggs, avoid all that are porous on one end or that are ill-shaped, too small or too large.

HATCH UNDER HENS OR IN INCUBATORS

Ducks make such bad mothers that it is better to hatch their eggs under hens or in incubators. It is best to give only nine eggs to a hen in early spring. The eggs are large and a common sized hen cannot very well cover more. It requires twenty-eight days for their hatching. Examine the nest every two or three days, for bad eggs. Examine the nest when the hen comes off to feed, and if you see an egg dark and mottled, pick it up and smell it; that and its sticky touch assure you, for the egg is porous.

If you are using an incubator you must test with a proper tester, and this should be done all the time from the fourth to the fifteenth day.

CARE OF DUCKLINGS

When the hatch is over at the end of the twenty-ninth day, have ready a box about a foot deep and three feet long, the top out and one end taken off. Place the open end against the coop door, so making a little run, with a broad floor.

Baby ducks need even more protection from damp than chickens; therefore, if the weather is bad keep the coop and run under cover. If fine and warm a little shade is necessary, for the little fellows cannot stand the full hot sun. After a week or two the hen can be removed, but keep them within bounds on short grass, not letting them out until the dew is gone. Keep the place in which they sleep dry and well bedded with straw, or they will get cramps in the legs.

For twenty-four hours after hatching feed nothing. First week: half a pint of rolled oats, stale bread crumbs, two hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine; half a cupful coarse sand, just moistened with milk. Feed four times a day just what they will eat up in ten minutes. Second and third week: half a pound of ground oats, the same of wheat bran, one-fourth of a pint of corn meal, the same of coarse sand, two tablespoonfuls of beef scraps, a pint of finely cut green clover, grass or cabbage, moistened with scalded milk. Milk curds are very good for them also. As they get older continue this ration, mixing in the proportions given. Do not let ducks, young or old, get frightened if you can possibly help it. They are nervous things. No matter what you feed, if they are frightened or made to run daily they will not fatten. If you go about them gently they are the easiest things to drive any distance, for where one goes, all follow; hurry them and they will scatter, and it is good-bye to them for hours. The feed for those to be kept for stock is the same up to three weeks old, but from that on ground feed, bran, grit and curds with a free range is all they want. Feed night and

CONSTIPATION

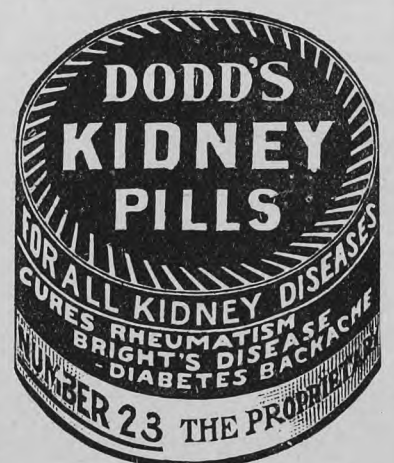
CURED BY THE USE OF MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

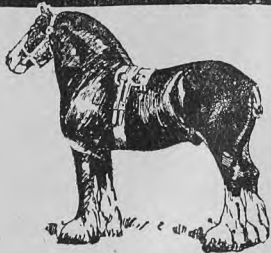
A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



INSURE YOUR HORSES



Your Horse is Worth Insuring

No matter its value. Whether it's \$50. Whether it's \$1000.

Our company issues policies covering all risks on all animals at a very small cost; also Transit Insurance. Write for free circular to

GENERAL ANIMALS INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA

Dept. C, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal
Saskatchewan—Messrs. McCallum, Hill & Co.,
Regina, Sask.; Messrs. A. W. Coulthard
Agencies, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.
Alberta—Messrs. Wetherall & Shillam,
Calgary, Alta.

CHEW

MAPLE

SUGAR

TOBACCO

Mild, Sweet, Mellow and Juicy

Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

QUEBEC .: WINNIPEG

Little Willie—Say, pa, what is the difference between "well" and "good"?
Pa—I have noticed, my son, that about the only time when you are good is when you are not well.

THE POSTMASTER TELLS HIS FRIENDS

That they should use Dodd's Kidney Pills for Kidney Ills.

He had Backache for a long time but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. That is why he recommends them.

Dymont, Ont., May 8th (Special).—John Olberg, postmaster here, and well known throughout this entire neighborhood, is telling his friends that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the cure for all forms of Kidney Disease. And when they ask how he knows, this is the answer he gives:

"I was troubled with Backache for a long time and Dodd's Kidney Pills cured it. That's why I recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all sufferers from Kidney Disease."

And the postmaster is not the only one in this neighborhood who has found relief from their Kidney Ills in the old reliable remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills. Others there are whose Rheumatism has been relieved, whose Dropsy has vanished, and whose Urinary Troubles have been cured. For if the disease is of the Kidneys, or caused by the Kidneys being out of order, Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to cure it.

morning and remember always to have fresh, clean water before them.

KILLING AND MARKETING

When ducks are eleven weeks old they should be in condition for market. They are fit to dress for only a short time. They "go back," as it is termed, for they shed and grow a new lot of feathers, which takes all their fat and all your profit. Hence the importance of turning them into money as soon as possible. To kill, catch the feet in the left hand and the neck near the breast with the right hand, then with a swinging motion, the same as in using an axe, strike the head against a post with sufficient force to start the blood from the ears. Now with a quick motion place the body under the left arm, catching the back of the head and the top of the bill in the left hand. Using a knife with a blade about four inches long, make a cut crosswise at the base of the brain, then turn the edge to the roof of the mouth, and slash outward, being careful not to split the bill. It is most desirable to dry-pick them, although some still scald. Dry-picked birds sell better than scalded ones. After picking, put them into cold water until the animal heat is gone; wash the feet and be careful to remove all blood from the mouth. Put them into another vessel of water, which takes all stains off and gives a nice, clean appearance. This water should be replaced by clear water as soon as it gets cloudy.

"DELL."

MARKETING EGGS THROUGH THE CREAMERY

United States bulletin 445 describes how a creamery owner in Northern Minnesota organized an egg marketing system for his patrons, made arrangements with a retailer in a nearby city and sold his patrons' hen products at prices they could not hope to receive in the ordinary course of marketing at the village store, or even shipping themselves to larger centers. The creamery man handled the business at bare cost, believing that increasing the agricultural prosperity of the community would eventually be to his advantage. Any patron of the creamery or any person who will sign a required agreement may market his eggs through this creamery. The agreement the patron enters into reads as follows:

For the privilege of selling eggs to the creamery company and getting a market established for guaranteed fresh eggs, I, the undersigned, hereby pledge myself to comply in every way with the following rules:

I agree to deliver eggs at the creamery that will not be to exceed eight days old and to be picked in (gathered) twice every day.

Eggs to be of uniform size (no under size or over size eggs).

Eggs to be clean and to be kept in a cool, dry cellar.

Brown eggs to be put in one carton and white in another and so marked.

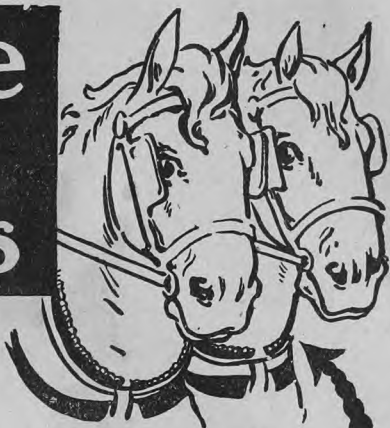
Each egg to be stamped on the side and carton to be stamped on the top.

I agree not to sell any eggs that I have marked with the creamery company's trade-mark to anyone else but the creamery company, and to return stamps and other supplies that have been furnished, in case I should decide to discontinue to sell eggs to the creamery company.

To every person signing the agreement quoted above a small rubber stamp is given for use in stamping the eggs and the container. This stamp plays an important part in the system of marketing. It contains the name of the creamery, the creamery brand, and a serial number for each producer. By means of the stamp which thus appears on each egg and on each package it is possible to trace the product back to the individual producer, and in consequence to place the blame for any carelessness or poor quality where it belongs. A repetition of any offence of this nature may be sufficient ground for refusing to handle the eggs of that particular producer.

When the creamery patron signs the agreement, and at such times thereafter as may be necessary, he is furnished with a supply of cartons or containers in addition to the rubber stamp. These cartons are the ordinary one-dozen size pasteboard egg boxes which are so shaped that they may be packed in a

No More Sore Shoulders

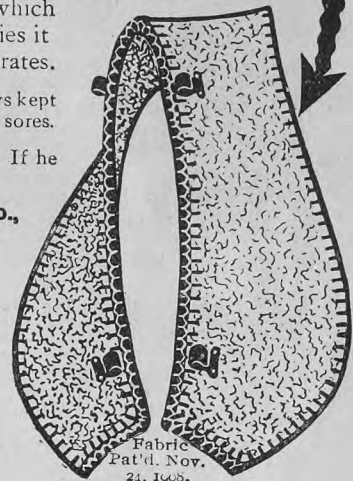


Ventiplex is as soft and comfortable to the horses' shoulders as the best ordinary collar pad made—but it is a great deal more besides. It is the only pad that absolutely prevents galls and sore shoulders. Every other collar pad made is close and non-absorbent, so that sweat forms and accumulates under the collar, scalding the flesh and causing sore necks and shoulders. Ventiplex, the new collar pad, is made of a new, patented fabric which absorbs the sweat and moisture and carries it to the outer surface, where it evaporates.

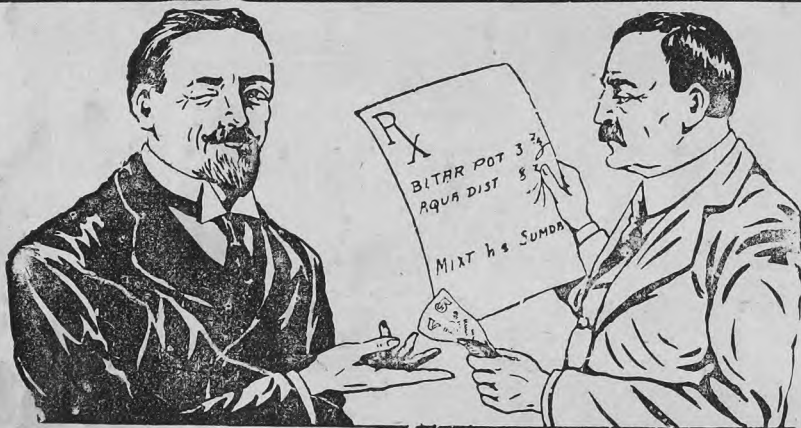
Thus the horse's neck and shoulders are always kept dry, comfortable, and free from galls and sores.

See the Ventiplex Collar Pad at your dealer's. If he cannot supply you, write us. Booklet free.

BURLINGTON-WINDSOR BLANKET CO., LTD., Windsor, Ont.



Fabric Pat'd. Nov. 24, 1905.



IT PUMPS LIFE INTO YOU

Wake up, you drug fiend, and let your reason prevail! Your experience with drugs teaches you that you must cast them aside and look for a natural method. When your health failed it seemed inherent by nature for you to look for some magic cure—something that you could take into your stomach to do the work of your digestive organs, bowels, liver and kidneys.

The first dose brought you relief, but with each succeeding dose you found the effect lessened, until you are now down and out, a perfect invalid, for you have allowed drugs to do the work of your vital organs, and without them you are even in a worse condition than when you began.

I can take a man like you and pump new energy into your body while you sleep, and in a few weeks you will be transformed into a giant of strength and courage. Energy is but electricity, and if you lack energy you need electricity.

Dear Sir,—I am getting along nicely now. My nervous system is getting stronger all the time. Your Electric Belt has certainly worked wonders for me, and I will have great pleasure in recommending it to any one who may wish to use one. I would not be without it now for far more than it cost me.—B. H. DOHERTY, Frobisher, Sask.

If you are sick and discouraged, and have failed in your search for relief, with no result, try my Belt. If it fails to cure you, it costs you nothing. Reasonable security is all I ask. Remember, my terms are

PAY WHEN CURED

If you feel tired and stupid, with no ambition to get out and hustle; if you have spells of despondency, and a desire to give up the fight, you need new energy. The race is to the strong. Show me a failure and I'll show you a weakling, lacking in courage, strength and ambition, three essentials to the make-up of a successful man.

My Belt is an appliance for infusing a powerful, but soothing current into the body without the least shock or unpleasant sensation. You can use it two to eight hours every day, and waste no time—you need not be conscious that you are taking treatment. It is cheaper than a course in drugging.

GET IT FREE

Cut out this coupon and mail it to me for my 80-page illustrated book of information.

This book tells all about my remedy, how it cures, and price of treatment. It is absolutely free, and I'll pay the postage.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN
237 Yonge St. Toronto, Can.
Please send me your Book free

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

BORN TIRED

Most people have heard of the young man who, when writing to his father, declared he was well, except that he "had a strange dislike for every kind of exertion." In this respect he is by no means alone! There are tens of thousands of people who feel to-day like that young man felt. For the most part, they are dyspeptics, and simply need a course of Mother Seigel's Syrup to fit their stomach, liver and kidneys for the work nature intended—the extraction of strength and nourishment from food, the chief strength-giver.

Mr. Thomas Rumble, of Maple, Ont., was so weak and ill in the fall of 1909 that he had to give up working. What was the matter? Mr. Rumble calls it "a severe attack of indigestion," and no doubt he is quite right. Indigestion comes when your stomach and liver have lost tone and strength, so that they cannot digest and extract nourishment from food.

"But," adds Mr. Rumble, "I am very pleased to say I have now quite recovered, thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, and I never feel the pains that used to be so frequently with me."

A good many people wouldn't mind indigestion very much if it only meant feeling lackadaisical! It's the pain of indigestion, added to the weakness and the wasting of flesh, that makes this common complaint so hard to bear. If

you have pains after meals, sick headaches, bilious attacks, constipation, sleeplessness, wind in the stomach, you want to get well again as quickly as you can! The best way, and the shortest way, too, is to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This world-famed herbal tonic tones up and strengthens the stomach and gently assists the action of the liver and bowels. Thus it clears the system of the poisonous products of indigestion, purifies the blood, and makes food nourish you. Isn't it a good idea to try the Syrup?

"For ten years or more," says Mr. Clannon, Point Michaud, Richmond, Co., N. S., "I suffered from severe constipation. I had terrible pains after eating and always a nasty taste in my mouth. I lost flesh and my skin was very yellow. I had violent pains in my back and loins and my head would swim so badly that I could scarcely stand up.

"At last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I did. After the first few doses I felt relief. My food seemed to agree with me, and I lost the dreadful pains in my back. I continued the medicine for about six months and am now completely cured, and have had no return of the old trouble."

The \$1 bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size. A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.



YOU WILL RELISH FOOD

AND HAVE NO MORE PAINS
AFTER EATING

"It is a far, far better thing" than most people imagine to be able to relish food and have no pains, no headaches, no lassitude, no biliousness, no constipation to follow.

It means that your digestion is sound and that your stomach, liver and bowels are in working order. It means that you are fit and well—fit for your daily work—fit for the battle of life—fit to fight disease if ever it should come near you.

IF YOU TAKE THE DIGESTIVE TONIC

On the other hand, if you have lost your appetite, if you don't relish food, if you have headaches, biliousness, constipation, sleeplessness and a "run-down," "fagged" feeling, your stomach and liver are out of order. You need the gentle aid of the herbal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup—the greatest stomach and liver tonic in the world. The Syrup will restore your digestive organs to working order, give you appetite and relish for food, and prevent any digestive troubles. In short, it will give you health, strength, and "fitness." Try it to-day!

Mr. L. H. Boone, Rowena, Victoria Co., N.B., says:—"I had a severe attack of indigestion. After eating, my food seemed to lie on my chest like lead. I suffered severely from headaches, could not sleep, and would wake up with a

nasty taste in my mouth. For months I seemed to be going from bad to worse, until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup, and that cured me. I have had no return of my complaint since."—31/1/11. Test Mother Seigel's Syrup to-day!

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

MADE OF ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

Prices, 50 cents, and 1\$. A. J. WHITE & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

The dollar bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup contains 2½ times as much as the 50c. size.

regular 30-dozen egg case. The following guaranty is printed on the top of the carton:

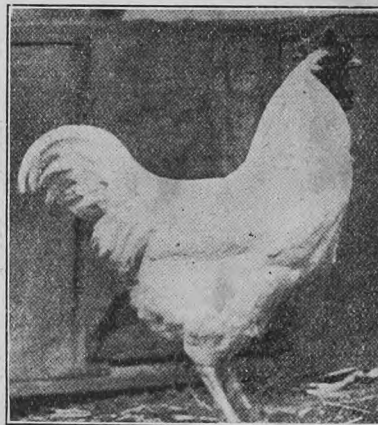
This package contains
ONE DOZEN GUARANTEED FRESH EGGS
—Creamery Company,
Manufacturers and Dealers
EGGS, BUTTER, PASTEURIZED CREAM
AND ICE CREAM
—Minnesota.

NOTE.—Eggs in this package, if they have our trade-mark on them, are guaranteed to be strictly fresh, clean and full size, and if ever found otherwise, we wish you would do us the favor to report it, giving number found on the egg.

—Creamery Company.

The farmer takes these cartons home, and as the eggs are gathered each day, the clean, good-sized eggs are stamped and placed in them. When a carton is filled it is stamped on its upper side just the same as the eggs.

When the farmer comes in to the creamery with his milk or cream he brings along as many cartons or dozens of eggs as he has. The man in charge of the creamery takes these eggs, examines the packages, and gives the farmer a check for the eggs delivered that day. The cartons are then packed in substantial returnable 30-dozen egg cases and shipped to market by express. The shipping charges are paid by the consignee. The labor and cost of handling the eggs at the creamery are thus reduced to a minimum. The



White Rock Cockerel, Owned by A. A. Hunt, First at Brandon

eggs are never candled, reliance being placed on the farmer to bring in good eggs. The cost of handling the eggs, including the cost of the carton, which is about one-half cent, is estimated to be one cent a dozen. The farmer in turn feels bound to be particular, knowing that any carelessness can be traced back to him and realizing that he thus jeopardizes his chances of continuing to dispose of his eggs in this manner.

It can not be denied that in the particular case described, marketing eggs through the creamery has been a success. It has brought about carefulness on the part of the producer and a most decided improvement in the quality of the eggs. It has, moreover, provided the market with a grade of good, fresh eggs, which are always in good demand and which at present are almost unobtainable at certain seasons in the cities. It has, in doing this, prevented a considerable waste and loss in quality which is normally associated with the marketing of eggs, and has increased very materially the price which the producer receives. It would appear, in view of the fact that the creamery seems a logical and natural agency for the handling of eggs to good advantage, that this method, with modifications, is adaptable to a wide range of conditions, and that many creameries could well afford to make eggs as well as butter one of the products which they handle. Wherever this method is adopted it should mean a most acceptable increase in the price received by the farmer for his eggs, and this without any increase in cost to the consumer.

You Can Cure Chest Colds

And Bronchitis by Using DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE

If You Get the Genuine

The mere mention of pneumonia and consumption causes a person to shudder, but a cold is such a common thing that it is too often left alone until these other ailments develop from it.

You can readily cure throat and chest colds, croup and bronchitis, by using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. This medicine is both thorough and far-reaching in its influence on the system. For this reason its merits are well known and its sales enormous.

But there are at least four imitations of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. And imitations are always a little cheaper. How else would they sell. They are never sold on their own merit, but on the merit of the article they imitate.

Their likeness is in name only, and when you are in need of medicine you don't want to depend on a name or imitation. Every bottle of the genuine bears the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author. 25 cents a bottle, family size 60 cents; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

STAMMERERS

The methods employed at the Arnott Institute are the only logical methods for the cure of stammering. They treat the CAUSE, not merely the habit, and insure NATURAL Speech. If you have the slightest impediment in your speech don't hesitate to write us. Cured pupils everywhere. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

The Arnott Institute, - Berlin, Ont., Can.

CHURCH BELLS

CHIMES AND PEALS

MEMORIAL BELLS A SPECIALTY
FULLY WARRANTED

McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY CO.,
BALTIMORE, Md., U. S. A.
Established 1856



"Well, Bill," said Dawson, as he met Holloway on the avenue, "did you get any good hunting up in Maine?"

"Fine," said Holloway.

"How did that new dog Wilkins give you work?" asked Dawson.

"Splendid," said Holloway. "Fact is, if it hadn't been for him we wouldn't have had any hunting at all. He ran away at the first shot, and we spent four days looking for him."

It Is Miserable To Be Dyspeptic.

Dyspepsia is one of the most prevalent troubles of civilized life, and thousands suffer untold agony after every meal.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach, acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

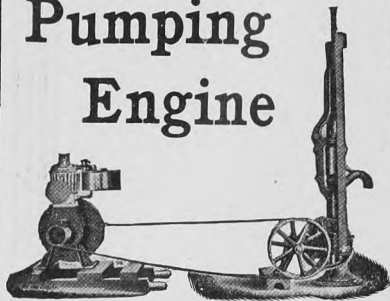
The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly relieved by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. John Sherrett, Fortier, Man., writes:—"I was troubled with dyspepsia for years. A friend of mine told me about Burdock Blood Bitters, so I got a bottle to try, and before I was half finished I could eat anything without suffering, and when I had used two bottles I was sound and well. Now I feel just fine; indeed I can't say too much in favor of your medicine."

Burdock Blood Bitters is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE Manitoba

AIR-COOLED Pumping Engine



IS A MARVEL FOR POWER

Will pump any well up to 300 feet deep.

Will run all those hard turning, tire-some hand power machines, such as fanning mill, cream separator, churn, grindstone, etc.

No trouble to start either in winter or summer.

CANNOT FREEZE UP OR OVERHEAT

Has enclosed crank case with perfect splash lubrication.

A COMPLETE HIGH GRADE POWER PLANT, WEIGHING ONLY 225 LBS.

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO GIVE SATISFACTION

Write today for catalog and price. If you need a larger size engine, we make them in all sizes, up to 25 h.p. for running saw grinder or threshing machine.

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.

BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

T. M. DALY, K. C. R. W. McCLURE
W. M. CRICHTON E. A. COHEN

DALY, CRICHTON & McCLURE

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
Office: CANADA LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA

THOMSON & KENNEDY

BARRISTERS, ETC.

Wolseley, Sask.

Money to Loan at Current Rates

Inventions Thoroughly protected in all countries. EGERTON R. CASE, Registered U. S. Patent Attorney, Dept. D., TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO. Booklet on Patent and Drawing Sheet on request.



Leasing of Lands

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.



STOP!

and read this. We are headquarters for all printing required by farmers and stockmen. We have the best of facilities for up-to-date printing and satisfy you no matter how hard you are to please. If you are thinking of having printing done write to

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Ltd.

MISCELLANEOUS

FARMER GRUMP AT THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

'Twas at the annual meeting, and the lady in the chair
Had opened the proceedings, when John Grump rose in the rear
And said, "Please, Missus Chairman, I'd like to toot a toot"
If I'm not out of order in this Women's Institute.

"I don't know as I've got a right to be in here at all.
As I suppose you female folks have likely hired the hall;
But if you will allow me, I've a word or two to say
About this institution, and then I'll go away.

"When you met here last season, I tell you I was mad;
I said things to Euphemia that I guess were pretty bad;
For, to my way of thinking, you filled her mind with stuff
New-fangled and fantastical,—what I considered 'guff.'

"She soon got busy hinting that she needed this and that
To help her do her housework, and I knew what she was at;
But I took no notice of it—or at least I didn't seem
To catch on to the meaning of her under-handed scheme.

"One day, just after dinner—an extra dinner, too,—
She says to me just casually, as soon as I'd got through
'That new machine you bought last fall, how do you like it, John?'
I says, 'It's fine, Euphemia, I never could get on
Without it; I can tell you it's worth twice what I paid,
It saves me two men's labor, or three, it does, indeed!'

"'How often do you use it?' she asked, so quiet like,
That down I swallows bait and hook, just like a senseless pike;
'I use it during harvesting, about five weeks each year.'
'And it cost seventy-five,' says she; 'John, ain't that rather dear?'
'Dear!' I says, 'Why, Euphemia, it's saving time, and so—'
It's simply saving money—it's economy, you know!

"'Well, John,' she says, awaking from her dreamy sort of way,
'I'm ashamed to think how I've been wasting money every day,
Doing all my housework in hand-laboring, shiftless style,
When machines would do it better and quicker all the while.
I'm going to get machinery to wash, and sew, and sweep,
And do my other drudgery, and do it good and cheap;
I've got a little list made out; just look it over, dear.'

"Well, ladies, when I saw it I really had to swear;
You're all much shocked to hear it, but nothing else would do
To voice the indignation and rage I felt at you;
For it was the Woman's Institute I knew I had to thank
For turning my contented wife into a headstrong crank.

"'What!' I yells, 'seventy dollars for a lot of useless junk?
You must take me for a millionaire, or perhaps you think I'm drunk!'
'Nonsense!' Euphemia snaps, so quick it cut my words off short;
I really never thought she had a spirit of that sort!

"'I'm your wife, I'm not your servant; I'm married and not hired;
And with this slaving, wasteful life I'm regular sick and tired;
If I'd been hired on wages I'd have made enough by now
To buy a farm like this! Now, John, we won't have any row,

Pedigree Seed Oats

Regenerated Abundance

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co. We exhibited them at Saltcoats, Dubuc and Morden Seed Fairs last month and they were awarded first prize at all three fairs, securing the full number of points for purity and freedom from weed seeds.
Sample and price on application.

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

HECLA FURNACES

SPECIAL FEATURES
Fused Joints (Patented)
Steel Ribbed Fire-Pot
Individual Grate Bars
Cast Iron Combustion Chamber

Write for Booklet

CLARE & BROCKEST LTD.

246 Princess St.
Winnipeg

NO. 2

FEED AND SEED GRAIN

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley or flax. Write or wire.

Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS, Limited

WESTERN OFFICES

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

GRAIN EXCHANGE, CALGARY

THE SEVENTH

ANNUAL PURE BRED CATTLE SALE

BRANDON, MAY 31ST, 1911

BY

Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association

The highest class of animals ever offered at any Association Sale including many noted prize winners. Animals delivered to nearest station in Manitoba for \$3.00.

Reduced passenger rates. Catalogues now ready.

A. W. BELL, Secretary, WINNIPEG

LEARN SHORTHAND AT HOME

A new, simple and most perfect system specially suited for home study. A time-tried system, easily learned in less than one month's time. No additional expense. No books to buy. No college tuition to pay. Booklet explaining this wonderful system is free. The "write" time is to-day.

NEW METHOD SHORTHAND SCHOOL 620 B ASHDOWN BLOCK, WINNIPEG - MAN.

But here's the point we've come to, and you needn't try to shirk,
If I can't have machinery, some one else must do the work;
Besides, John, as you say yourself, this wasting of good time
Is throwing hard-earned cash away—its little short of crime.

"Well, I sat and thought it over, and the longer that I thought,
The narrower and smaller in my own conceit I got;
And I don't think I felt larger than a fair to middling mite,
When I answered her at last and said, 'Euphemia, you are right.'

"So, in token of surrender, her toil-worn hand I kissed,
And then we drove to town and bought the things down on that list;
And that investment was the best I've made in all my life,
For it has changed a tired-out slave into a happy wife!

"So now, in closing my remarks, I only want to say.
Women, go on! Keep up your work! Show that you've come to stay.
Keep on and make the men folk see that tools are common sense
Indoors as well as in the fields in saving the expense;
I'm converted to the gospel of the Women's Institute,
And I wanted you to know it. Now thanking you, I'll scoot!"
J. W. BENGOUGH.

THRESHING Tigerbilt MACHINERY



DO you get that word, Mr. Thresher-
man? It means more than ordinary-
built. It means extra well built, and is
what you get when you buy Gaar-Scott
machinery with three-quarter-century's
know how hammered into it and with all
those years of success and satisfaction
back of it. One dollar of value for every
one hundred cents of your money. If you
were here at our factory we would prove
it to you in fifteen minutes, by showing
you real Tigerbilt construction. We would
show you that in a Gaar-Scott 1911 model
thresher.



Means a new double-strength frame of best selected hardwood; all joints mortised and secured with joint bolts (not bag screws); painted with white lead as put together, water tight, dust-proof, and as near decay-proof as it is possible to make them.



Means continuous sills of heavy timbers and narrow matched and beaded siding, proof against cracking and splitting in any climate.



Means double-trussed axles of steel and wheels of steel, capable of supporting twice the weight they have to carry.



Means a faultless, breakless swivel-rocker bolster with unrestricted motion, so that the front trucks turn square around without the wheels touching anywhere.



Means a cylinder with 16 double bars, 30 in. from tip to tip of teeth, weight about 800 pounds and momentum like the fly-wheel of an engine.



Means double-bladed, reversible teeth as good as two sets of ordinary teeth, made so strong and set so securely that we guarantee to replace free every one that breaks, bends or comes loose in a season's run, when only grain is threshed.



Means ninety-seven per cent. of grain separated on large concave and grate surface, with perfect front and rear adjustment of both.



Means three-way-crank separation—the crankiest of all about getting the last grain out of the straw—straw racks that have twice the throw and agitation of eccentric devices, and carry through surely and quickly either a handkerchief or a bag of wheat.



Means a greatly enlarged cleaning mill, independent mounting and motion of end-shake chaffer and side-shake shoe, producing the cleanest possible cleaning and insuring the highest market price at the mill or elevator.

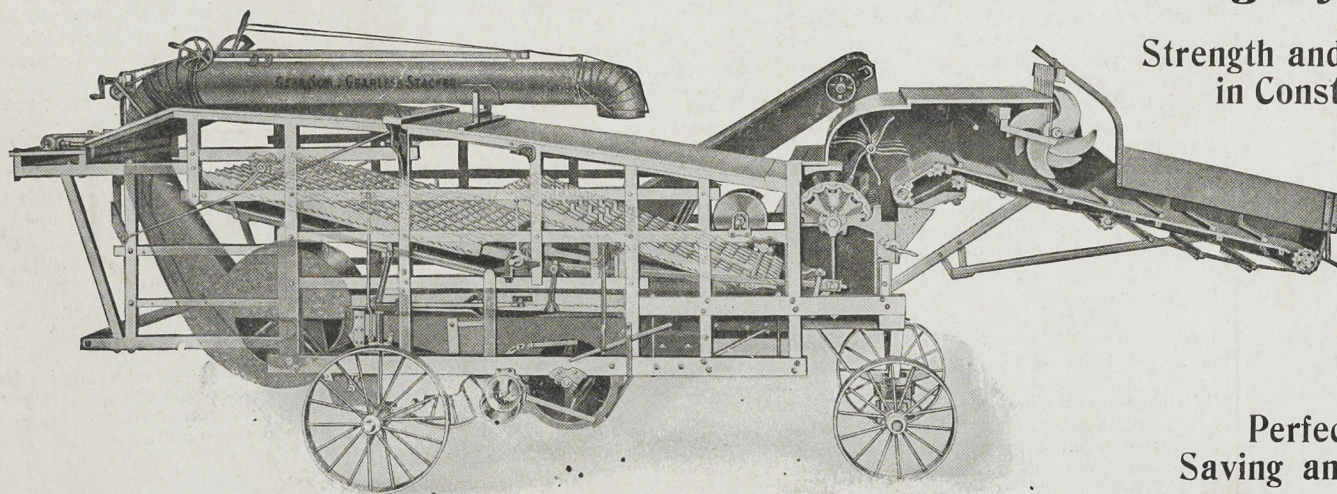


Means large pulleys carefully balanced and covered with genuine leather; non-slipping, free-running belts, positive drive, little wear on shafts and bearings, and easy on power.

Write for our fine big 76th Annual Catalog and see all that Tigerbilt means in the little threshing "Tigers" with a big appetite, the big "Tigers" with the biggest appetite, and the largest line of standard and plowing-gear tractors made on the continent.

Gaar-Scott & Co.

Winnipeg Regina
Calgary



Strength and Durability
in Construction

Simplicity
and Con-
venience
in Opera-
tion . . .

Perfection in
Saving and Cleaning